The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6136. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AT LAST!

Paris Successfully Assaulted by the Assemblists.

Entrance of the Versailles Forces Into the Suburbs.

The City Occupied at Two Points Yesterday.

Defense of the Ramparts Abandoned by the Insurgents.

A Disorderly Retreat at Montrouge and Other Points.

Resume of the History of the Paris Commune.

PARIS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

Occupation of the City by the Versailles Forces—The Insurgents Abandon the Ramparts.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Evening, May 21.—The Versailles forces entered Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Entrance was effected simultaneously at two points, the Gate of St. Cloud, near Point du Jour, and the Gate of Montrouge on the Boulevard Brune. The insurgents have abandoned the ramparts.

Official Announcement of the Fall of Paris—Further Details.

VERSAILLES, Sunday Night, May 21.—A circular from President THIERS officially confirms the entrance of the troops into Paris. It says: "The gate of St. Cloud having been battered down, Gen. DOUAI rushed in. Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and CLINCHAMPS are preparing to follow." Since the issue of the above circular good news has been received. DOUAI's men hold their positions inside the St. Cloud Gate, where they have cut the telegraph wires communicating with other portions of the *enceinte*. A flag of truce was hoisted at the Auteuil Gate. Two regiments entered there and proceeded beyond the viaduct of the Circular Railway, meeting with feeble resistance Gen. CISSEY reports that Malakoff and Fort Montrouge have been abandoned by the insurgents, and will soon be occupied by his command, but the batteries on the ramparts opposite are still firing. There is a panic in Paris. It is said that PYAT, GROUSSET and other rebel leaders have disappeared.

Details of Operations Anterior to the Occupation—Suburban Positions Abandoned in Disorder by the Federalists—A Proposal to Abolish the Confessional.

PARIS, Sunday Afternoon, May 21.—The Federalists have abandoned their positions at Malakoff, Petit-Vanvres and Grand Montrouge. The Government troops surround Fort Montrouge, which only maintains communication with Paris by a subterranean passage. The Federal forces are reëntering the city in the greatest disorder. Shells are falling in Montrouge. The inhabitants are terror-stricken. Many have been killed.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Dispatches from Versailles say three formidable breaching batteries, mounted on the slope of Mt. Valerien, have opened fire on the ramparts of the Auteuil quarter. The Government troops are all ready to storm the city. A violent cannonade was kept up Saturday night. Dispatches from Paris report that all the attacks of the Versailles troops Friday and Saturday were repulsed. An undated official report of the Commune announces that its forces have been successful in several engagements. There was heavy fighting yesterday on the west and south-west, but, according to Communist reports, it was without important result. The officers of the Montmartre battery claim that they have dismounted the guns of the Versaillists at Gennevilliers. The inhabitants of Malakoff and the villages near Vaugerard and Montrouge are flying from their dwellings. The Central Committee orders all Parisians to return to their domiciles within forty-eight hours, on pain of forfeiture of the *rentes* (Government securities) standing in their names. M. PYAT proposed in the Commune laws for the taxation of bachelors and the abolition of the confessional.

A Terrible Bombardment in Progress—No Assault on the South.

PARIS, Sunday Night, May 21.—The Versaillists have not attempted an assault on the south. A terrible bombardment sweeps the ramparts. The Federalists are making desperate efforts to repair and protect the gates. Gen. CECELIA has returned to Paris. The only Generals now outside the walls are DOMBROWSKI, who is in the Bois de Boulogne, near the Porte de la Muette, and WROBLESVSKI, who is making a stand at Gentilly. The Versaillists attacked and captured part of the latter suburb. Auteuil and Passy are subjected to a violent bombardment. The Auteuil Gate has been abandoned by the Federalists, whose outposts have fallen back inside the city.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Army Estimates—Portuguese Politics—The Roumanian Elections.

MADRID, May 20.—The Government will propose in its next Budget that the effective force of the army be fixed at 80,000 men.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 20.—The party of order has triumphed in the elections, and the Government is sure of a majority in the next Chamber,

LISBON, May 20.—Dissensions have broken out between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies.

THE COMMUNE.

A Brief Outline of the Origin and Progress of the Movement.

It is difficult to determine whether the Commune was the creature of accident or of design, so exceedingly fortuitous were the circumstances from which opportunity it sprung. On the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace with Germany by the Assembly, March 1, barricades were erected in Montmartre, Belleville and La Chapelle, in apprehension of disturbances with the Germans who were to enter Paris under the terms of the treaty. The following day, Thursday, March 3, the Germans marched in, but no disturbance occurred. On Friday they left, and all restrictions on communication with the city were removed, and Paris began to assume its ordinary appearance. The journals reappeared and exhorted the people to give all the aid possible to the Government in restoring order, by remaining quiet themselves. Regular troops from the provinces began to arrive soon afterward to relieve the Gardes Mobiles returning to their rural homes. Gen. DE PALLADINES, on the 7th of March, assumed command of the Garde Nationale of Paris, issuing an address asking their co-operation in maintaining order. The Assembly was still in session at Bordeaux, discussing the question of the future seat of Government. Slight disturbances occurred in Paris, and an indisposition to hold the sessions of the Assembly there was developed. An assurance was given by the Mayors of the City that the cannon still in the hands of the Garde Nationale, of Montmartre and Belleville, at Montmartre, would be surrendered without trouble, and a conciliatory policy was adopted toward the malcontents. The officers of the Belleville Gardes held an interview with Gen. DE PALLADINES which seemed satisfactory.

The Assembly, on the 10th of March, voted by 407 to 104 to hold its sessions at Versailles after the 20th. The garrison of Paris at this time consisted of 40,000 troops from the Army of the Loire, and the Montmartrists still held their 417 cannon, not by force, but because the Government made no effort to take them. They were guarded by only a few sentinels. A strong hand was kept on violent journals, and half a dozen were suppressed by Gen. VINOY in one day, but the attitude of the Montmartrists was not regarded as threatening. The 16th of March was named, however, as the day on which they should deliver up their cannon, but in this failed. The Government still refrained from using force. On the 17th the Battalion of Gardes in charge of the guns was superseded by another less open to suspicion of disloyalty to the Republic. From this point distrust of the Assembly appears, and some of the guns were removed to Belleville. The hill of Montmartre was surrounded by troops under Gen. FARON, and at midnight the *gendarmes* took possession of the cannon, arresting 400 prisoners. A cordon of troops surrounded the hill, the approaches to which were defended by *mitrailleuses*. The troops were surrounded by groups of angry people, who asked why the Government distrusted the people, and if the troops meant to massacre them. No reply was made by the guards, and a general fraternization followed. As fresh troops arrived they also affiliated with the multitude, and in a short time the Garde Nationale occupied the hill, shouting "Vive la Republique." Gen. FARON was surrounded, but, with a small force, cut his way out. Gens. LE COMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS were less fortunate, and were made prisoners, and, after the mockery of a trial, were shot. M. ASSY, of the International Society of Working Men, was President of the Military Court.

No definite purpose was apparent other than was shown by clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. The staff and head-quarter buildings of the Garde Nationale were occupied, however, and the movement rapidly grew to formidable proportions. A central committee of the Garde Nationale issued a proclamation, declaring the Government driven out of Paris, and the people invoked to Communal elections. The *Journal Officiel* announced that the men of the barricades had taken possession of the Ministry of Justice, and assassinated Generals LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS; but who the Central Committee consisted of was the declared to be unknown. While Government contented itself with issuing proclamations, the Nationals were active and occupied Forts Issy, Vanvres and Bicêtre, and March 20 issued its "*Official Journal* of the Republican Federation." A manifesto claiming to be the voice of 215 battalions of the Garde National, declared they were opposed to disturbance, and accused the Government of imposing a commander upon them and committing other tyrannical acts. Some indications of a reaction appeared, and the Mayor of Paris refused to concur in the measure for an election. This was of short duration, and obnoxious Mayors were expelled. Names began to appear prominently in connection with the movement, and Gen. CLUSERET, is seen in the Ministry of War, LULLIER is nominated General of the Nationales, and SANGLIER, Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. RANVIER and FLOURENS appear signed to manifestoes demanding an army composed wholly of Garde Nationale.

A quiet interval permits the holding of elections on Sunday, March 26, and the Communists carry the city, but out of 500,000 votes, 200,000 only were cast. The Commune was proclaimed on the 28th, and the Sub-Central Committee remitted its powers to the Communal Committee. The organization of the Nationales for active service against the Assembly was now vigorously prosecuted. The citizens were urged by the "National Federation" to be loyal to it, and they would aid in founding the Universal Republic. The first conflicts occurred at Puteaux, Courbevoie and the Bridge of Neuilly, and were defeats to the Communists. The progress of the subsequent struggle is fresh in the minds of our readers. The Commune made no progress outside of Paris, and its record has been a succession of follies. It was initiated March 20, and after an existence of two months, it came to an end May 21.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Extraordinary Effects of the Explosion of Four Hundred Pounds in a Wagon near Titusville, Penn.

From the Titusville Herald, May 20.

At 1:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine in cans, loaded on a wagon bound from Titusville to Tidioute, exploded about three-quarters of a mile this side of Enterprise, on the public highway leading from Titusville. The driver, Mr. CHARLES C. CLARK, who is one of ROBERTS & Co.'s most careful agents, was blown to atoms, as also was the horse and wagon. A large circular excavation, about four or five feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, was made in the middle of the road; the fences and trees for a considerable distance on either side were shattered into fragments. A barn, the property of Mr. CONFER, about forty rods nearer Enterprise, was blown to pieces, and the whole neighborhood converted into a complete wreck. The butt-end of the driver's whip was driven a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, passed through a window in Mr. ARNAMINE's house, and knocked his wife senseless. Several persons a remote distance from the scene of disaster were so stunned by the shock that they are confined in bed. The houses all along the road leading into Enterprise were more or less injured, being twisted out of shape in such a manner as to prevent the opening or shutting of windows or doors. The shock was like that of an earthquake, extending for miles, and being felt throughout the surrounding country and distinctly heard in this city. Several houses here were shaken to their foundations. On Church Run the report sounded like a boiler explosion, and in this vicinity like the low rumbling of an earthquake. Strange to say CLARK's face was found almost entire, without the skull. One eye was blown out, and the other was open, glaring and transfixed in death. The mouth and nose and mustache were perfectly natural, and apparently he had not time even to put on an expression of alarm. All the remaining portions of the body were scattered so widely and torn into such fragments that it was difficult to tell which belonged to the man and which to the horse. The appearance of what was once the horse and wagon beggars all description. The fore-quarter of the animal was lying in the roadway, the shoes of the fore-feet gone, and the entrails and hinder parts scattered, while a broken shaft and small pieces of steel and iron were all that could be collected of the wagon. The fragments of steel were for the most part twisted into peculiar shapes and broken with ragged edges.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on May 11, and Queenstown on May 12, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by three days than those at hand, on Friday, by the *Weser*.

POPE PIUS IX.

Illness of the Head of the Church—The Sympathy of France—A Garibaldian Movement—The Tiara and the Crescent.

Rome (April 30) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Garibaldian journal *La Capitole* announces that the Pope is dangerously ill, and at the Vatican I learn that he is far from being in a satisfactory condition. This morning the prelates report that he is suffering from a general prostration of strength, and during the last week he has had a little fever every night. He continues, however, to receive visitors. Yesterday he received a deputation of 150 Roman ladies, who came to express their wish that they might soon see him in the streets of Rome. The Pope said that such was his own desire, but that he must submit to the will of God, to which he was perfectly resigned, and he adjured them, in these times of trial, not to allow themselves to be seduced by fallacious reasoning into following always their own inclinations. "Remember," concluded the Holy Father, "whoever enters not by the door is a robber." Both the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI are disappointed with the message brought from Versailles by Count D'HARCOURT. The Ambassador proves to be very moderate in his opinions, and is personally friendly to Italy. The assurance he brings from M. THIERS amount to no more than a promise to negotiate for a conference of the Catholic Powers with the view of securing a settlement of the Roman question favorable to the Pope. M. THIERS, however, confesses that he has little hope of securing this object, as the voice of France is no longer all-powerful. Count D'HARCOURT expressed the regret of M. THIERS that the Italian Government had violated the September Convention, but he was silent as to any representation being made on this subject to the Cabinet of Florence. To-morrow the Pontifical party will celebrate the festival of St. Catherine of Sienna, the patron of the temporal power; but they will probably avoid any display which, in the present temper of the public mind, could only lead to their discomfiture. A Garibaldian demonstration to commemorate the victory over Gen. OUDINOT on April 30, 1849, was today suppressed by the authorities. Strange to say, the movement was secretly aided by the Ultramontanes, who distributed large sums among the roughs to recruit the ranks of the Republicans. The Vatican acts on the principle that whoever opposes VICTOR EMMANUEL is befriending PIUS IX. MENOTTI GARIBALDI was expected to head the demonstration, but did not arrive, and his place was to be taken by an Englishman named NATHAN, a friend of MAZZINI, supported by the principal Deputies of the Left, Crispi, Asproni, Nicotina, Diamiani, Cucchi, Fabrizi, Avezzana and Bilia. The Deputies arrived at the railway station, but came no further, having there learned that the demonstration would not be permitted. On the previous night a notification from the Questor of Rome was posted in all the streets, declaring that public order would be maintained by force; and this morning the military appeared in imposing strength. The Corso and Ripetta fell to the charge of the *gendarmerie* and *sergents de ville* and National Guards. A regiment guarded the left bank of the Tiber, and the environs of the Vatican were occupied by the First Regiment of Grenadiers. The Pope expressed satisfaction at these arrangements, which had the desired effect, though the Republicans made a lame attempt to carry out their programme. A procession advanced from the house of Ciceruacchia to the Ripetta, and endeavored to force a passage, but was driven back by the National Guard, at the point of the bayonet. A house in the Corso displayed a red flag, surmounted by the Roman eagle, but no one came forth, and the street remained undisturbed. The Republicans retired with seditious cries. I ought to mention that a company of infantry was stationed in front of the French Embassy, where the Police apprehended an attack.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Constantinople says, writing on the 1st inst: "The appearance for the first time of a Papal emissary, Monsignor FRANCHI, in the capital of Islam, has greatly excited the curiosity of our politicians here. The Greeks and Russians declare that the object of this mission is not limited to a removal of the differences which have arisen between the Armenians and the Holy See, but that it is really connected with a plan for entering upon a joint action of France and Rome in the East, with a view to making up in that quarter for the loss of influence they have sustained in the West. It is added that although France is necessarily compelled to maintain an attitude of reserve for the present, she has taken a prominent part in originating and preparing the plan in question. Be this as it may, the moment has certainly been well chosen for an intervention in favor of the Roman Catholics in Turkey, for the Porte is anything but well disposed toward the Greeks just now, owing to the peremptory proceedings of the Patriarch in the matter of the Bulgarian Church, and it would probably welcome an opportunity of repressing the aspiring tendencies of the Greek hierarchy. It is also to be observed that Monsignor FRANCHI could easily take advantage of the split between the Greeks and the Bulgarians, in order to advance the interests of his Church, and that in the East politics are so much influenced by religion that France would, in such a case, have an opportunity of pursuing her own designs and those of Rome at the same time. The situation is, it will be seen, a very delicate one, and both the Russian diplomatists and the Greek hierarchy are eagerly on the look-out for the next move of the Papal emissary."

NAPOLEON III.

Hopes of English Clergymen for a Restoral of the Dynasty.

An address, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Chislehurst. The document is signed by Dr. LEE, vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, England, and others of the clergy, besides a large number of lay signitaries:

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, K. G.:

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincere and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England.

Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the peaceably-disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous Socialism, and the curse and despotism of an Anti-Christian Republic.

To this the Emperor has replied as follows;

CAMDEN-PLACE, CHISLEHURST, May 6.

GENTLEMEN: If the sorrow which the misfortunes heaped upon my country cause me could be alleviated, the lively sympathy which I have found since my arrival in England would have been a true consolation for me.

The address which you have sent me has been a new evidence of sympathy, which has deeply touched me. I thank you for it, gentlemen, as well as for your good wishes for France, and I beg you to believe me sincere. NAPOLEON.

DR. DOELLINGER.

Increasing Strength of His Position—Adherence of the South German Catholics—Father Hyacinthe and Neapolitan Priests in Encouragement of His Views.

The *German Correspondent* of May 6, says that the movement headed by Dr. DOELLINGER continues to gain ground in Southern Germany. Prof. FRIEDRICH, who belongs to the Court by right of his position, has made a personal application to the King of Bavaria for permission to continue his spirtual functions. The question has been referred to the Minister of Public Worship. The students of Munich proposed to arrange a torch procession in honor of Dr. DOELLINGER, but he declined the honor with thanks, as he had never accepted such compliments, and wished no demonstration of the kind to be made at present. It is said that he intends not to lecture at the University during next term, but to resume his courses in the Winter. The students of Munich are signing an address approving of his views, which is to be forwarded to the other universities of Germany and Switzerland. It is said that the clergy of the Court have been given to understand that, though no wish is entertained to interfere with their ecclesiastical views or position, they will do well not to join in any public declaration against Dr. DOELLINGER, in case such a step should be contemplated by the rest of the clergy, as by doing so they would show a want of respect for their superior. Such a step could not be demanded by the bishop, as, if it were, the declaration would lose its voluntary character. The news that Lord ACTON is about to leave for England is unfounded, as he intends to remain with his old teacher and friend during the present crisis. In the meantime eighty Catholic parishes have signified their approval of Dr. DOELLINGER's views. Professor BERCHTOLD has published, in the form of a pamphlet, a commentary on the paper he presented to the Munich Faculty of law on the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The Bavarian Bishops are about to meet at Eichstädt for the purpose of forwarding a common letter to the Pope.... Father HYACINTHE has addressed from Rome a letter to Dr. DOELLINGER, in which he says the time of words is past and that of action come. The letter terminates: "Courage, great and noble heart! Be blest for having offered yourself spontaneously to the danger for the House of Israel. The strong ones have disappeared from amongus, and have gone to rest—'*cessaverunt fortes in Israel et quieverunt;*' but Jehovah has raised you in your old days for new combats and new victories." ....A number of Neapolitan priests say, in an address to Dr. DOLLINGER: "The day is, perhaps, not far off when Italy, now restored to life by national unity and political liberty, having obtained possession of her own Rome by the disinterested and powerful support of your great, free and learned Germany, will be able to accomplish her wish during centuries, to emancipate her people and her clergy from degenerate political Popery, and to unite her great moral and political destinies to those of the people and clergy of loyal and Christian Germany. That day will be the day of the complete triumph of faith and science over the aberrations of the Papal theocracy and atheistic philosophy."

SPAIN.

The "Dos de Mayo" in Madrid—Ceremonies in the Morning and Fighting in the Evening.

Madrid (May 3) Correspondence of the London Echo.

Madrid celebrated yesterday its great national holiday in commemoration of the heroic resistance to, and victory obtained over, the French by the unarmed citizens of Madrid, on the 2d of May, 1808. It will be remembered how NAPOLEON I., in the attempted realization of his wild dream of subjugating all Europe, invaded Spain, and penetrated as far as Madrid, capturing and imprisoning FERDINAND VII. and placing JOSEPH BONAPARTE on the throne of Spain. The inhabitants of Madrid, wild with indignation, rose in their might and drove the French out of the city. Then followed the epic sieges of Saragossa and Gerona, and finally, the surrender of the French at Bailen. An obelisk was raised on the spot where the carnage was cruellest in Madrid, and where fell the men, women, and children, innumerable victims of their own heroism, and of MURAT's fiendish cruelty. The ceremonies of yesterday were those always celebrated on the same occasion. At daybreak yesterday morning, we were awakened by the booming of the cannon, which was repeated at intervals throughout the day. From that time until eleven o'clock, masses were being continually said for the repose of the illustrious dead, at the four altars raised on the four sides of the obelisk, by as many priests as chose to volunteer their services for the day. At 11 the troops proceeded to line the streets from the Palace to the Monument, and at 1 o'clock the King left the Palace, followed by all the civil, scientific, and literary corporations of the city, including a committee from the Cortes and another from the Senate, besides all the high functionaries of Madrid. The King, as becoming the solemnity, walked all the distance from the Palace to the Monument, which is the whole length of Madrid. Upon arriving at the obelisk, many members of the Committees accompanying the King deposited crowns and wreaths on the turf and cypresses, and then the grand *Te Deum* was sung with superb effect, which closed the ceremonies. In the morning the offerings were music, incense and flowers, but the evening sacrifice was a blood-offering, although, fortunately, no lives were lost. Madrid, owing to the situation of France, is filled with French, many of whom are "Reds," whose inclinations tend to speechifying in the coffee-houses and getting up unwholesome excitements, but whose courage is far below that of the Spanish women who died fighting for their country on that Second of May. These vessels of wrath suggested to some of the members of the International Society that a protest should be made against this "barbarous celebration, whose tendencies were to excite the antagonism of the races, which was contrary to the spirit of the age, when every effort was being made by the world's philanthropists to merge mankind into one vast brotherhood, and efface all memory of former enmities," &c. The suggestion was acted upon, and there were not wanting addle-pated Spaniards, who, forgetting the national traits and susceptibility of their countrymen, joined the foreigners in forming an association, which it was advertised would meet on the night of the 2d of May, just at the hour when the people would be returning from the scene of the celebration. The object of the meeting would be to protest against the celebration of this anniversary, and it was to be held at the International Café, in the Calle Alcalá. The attendance was large, and the greatest animation reigned. Speeches were made, furiously applauded, toasts proposed and drank, and the enthusiasm was at its height when shouts and cries were heard outside of "Viva España;" "Viva el Dos de Mayo;" "Mueran los malos Españoles," which filled the hearts of the associated with dismay. The crowd outside evidently intended more mischief than this from the threats it vociferated, and the meeting having no egress elsewhere, made a desperate sally from the *café* into the midst of the crowd. A general scrimmage followed. The Internationals, fearing for their lives, plunged into the nearest *cafés*, but were immediately followed and hunted out, and this gave rise to a separate fight in each of the numerous *cafés* of that locality. The battle lasted from 6 o'clock till 10 of the evening, and although the only weapons used were canes and cudgels, the victims were very numerous, and many very badly hurt. I myself saw a number taken into the Café Suizo senseless, where they were cared for, and their wounds and bruises healed. The leaders of the row were the still rampant "Club Gang." An athletic bull-fighter well known in Madrid formed one of the attacking party, and he never fails to be present on such occasions. The Police, as usual, were nowhere.

NEWS NOTES.

On of the largest Atlantic steamers ever built had been floated from the ship-building yard of Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, Birkenhead. The vessel has been named the *Spain*, and is to form one of the National Steam-ship Company's line between Liverpool and New-York. Her length is 437 feet, her breadth of beam forty-three feet; she is of 4,900 tons burden, and has accommodation for 1,200 first-class and 1,400 steerage passengers. The engines of the *Spain* are the largest ever constructed on the compound principle, and the vessel is expected to have great speed, both under steam and canvas.

The Roman municipality has contracted a loan of 30,000,000 francs for the extension and embellishment of the city. Three companies engage for the several undertakings of building a new quarter on Mount Esquilino, of enlarging the existing streets, and removing old houses to make room for new. M. HAUSSMANN, the transformer of Paris, is at the head of a fourth company, which contemplates operations of greater magnitude.

The arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT, on the 9th August next, are now pretty well advanced, and so far as matters have gone, everything indicates that the commemoration will be attended with success. The Committee intrusted with the duty of carrying out the movement embraces the heads of the great public bodies of the city, many of the Lords-Lieutenant and conveners of counties throughout Scotland, the Provosts, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It includes the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Stanley, Bishop Wordsworth, Lord Derby, Lord Houghton, Lord Stanhope, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Dickens (whose father had shortly before his death expressed his intention to be present,) Dr. Charles Mackay, Blanchard Jerrold, Thomas Hughes, Rev. G. R. Gleig, Rev. George Gilfillan, Mr. G. W. Lewes and the Lord Mayor of London. The Committee intend to take steps to establish a memorial in the name of Sir WALTER SCOTT in connexion with the University. A committee has been formed for the completion of the monument, and another body is being organized to carry out Sir W. S. MAXWELL's scheme of an exhibition. Many eminent men have accepted invitations to the festival in the Corn Exchange, and several ladies of literary fame are expected to be present.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Under Consideration—Absolute Secrecy Imposed on Senators—Rigors of Imprisonment in Contempt of the Senate—The Forthcoming Christian Convention—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—One result of all the talk in the Senate about the improper publication of the treaty, has been to kill all attempts to discuss the treaty publicly, or to remove the injunction of secrecy afterward. As a consequence, the treaty will, beyond doubt, be acted on by Wednesday or Thursday of the present week, and some Senators indulge the hope that a result may be reached even as early as Tuesday. In that case, the *Cuba* will not only take Minister SCHENCK and Earl DE GREY, but probably also the ratified treaty.

IN CONTEMPT OF THE SENATE.

The Senatorial prisoners do not find their *durance vile* quite so vile as it might be under other circumstances. Perhaps the irksomeness of confinement was somewhat felt this beautiful Sunday, as they viewed from their windows the green prospect of distant Arlington in luxuriant foliage, with the brilliant-hued Congressional gardens lying between; but, beyond technical confinement, they are not suffering many rigors. On Saturday and today they received many callers. Their custody is rather figurative than otherwise. On calling, yesterday, we were confronted by a herculean jailer, about two feet and a half high, who, when we inquired who was in charge, planted himself on both feet, drew himself to his full height, and, with Senatorial dignity, announced, "I am." "Can we see the prisoners?" said Col. COBRIGHT. "I'll see first if they'll see you," said the urchin, with a slightly contemptuous smile as he turned on his heel and entered the room. "Here, youngster, take our cards," said the Colonel. He took them, and in a moment we were ushered into the room of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, where the gentlemen are now undergoing executive execution of sentence. The quarters they occupy are better and more comfortable than any to be had at any city hotel. A fine, large, cool parlor, with sleeping-room and modern improvements attached, with furnishing and appliances for ease and comfort. We found the gentlemen in the enjoyment of home society. Mrs. WHITE, a graceful little lady was, as she naively remarked, "improving the opportunity to get acquainted with her husband," a bit of sarcasm on the hours that newspaper men keep which other newspaper men's wives will appreciate. RAMSDELL, Jr., was making very light of some heavy public documents in building a stable for an imaginative horse, while a parrot of brilliant plumage and profane vocabulary, one of RAMSDELL's evidences of demoralized civilization in San Domingo, kept affectionate company. Their meals come up from the Senate restaurant, Spring chicken and strawberries, lamb and green peas, &c. They have ample opportunity for writing up the results of their meditations, and one great advantage over their brethren down on Fourteenth-street, in that the leaky Senators have only a little way to go to unburden themselves. As to unloosing the bonds of their imprisonment by answering the questions put to them, the prospect did not seem promising on Saturday.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Both Houses to investigate the condition of Southern affairs during the Summer, met today, and after passing some resolutions preliminary to the beginning of its active labors, adjourned till June 1. The Chairman, Mr. SCOTT, was authorized to summon such witnesses as, in his discretion, he might deem proper or necessary, so that when the members come together again the taking of evidence may begin at once. A circular will be sent to the Governors of States informing them of the investigation and its purpose, and inviting their co-operation.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The churches of the city are occupied with labors preliminary to the meeting of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations next Wednesday. About 1,000 delegates are expected to be present, and no pains are spared by the religious part of the community to improve the occasion by earnest Christian work. It is expected that several churches will be required to accommodate the attendants upon the meetings, which will be held every day and evening. One of the most interesting Conventions of the kind ever held is expected.

PERSONAL.

Quite a number of prominent New-Yorkers have been in town during the past week, among them Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD and Marshal SHARPE. Collector MURPHY arrived last night, and paid a long social visit to the President today.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Prominent Senators say the debate on the pending treaty has been conducted with perfect fairness, and that none of their fellow-members have shown the least disposition to delay unnecessarily final action upon it. The Committee on Foreign Relations, at their four or five meetings, spent in the aggregate about twenty hours in the examination of the treaty, in order to acquire a full knowledge of its provisions and give such explanations as might be desired during the discussion upon it in Executive Session. The treaty has been considered as in the Committee of the Whole, and was, yesterday, reported to the Senate. To-morrow several amendments will be offered, but, according to what Senators are represented as saying, no alterations will be made. There are efforts to take the vote on the ratification on Tuesday. It is argued that this can be done without detriment to the public interests. The Executive Department is anxious that Minister SCHENCK shall have in his possession the ratified treaty previous to his departure for London on Wednesday next. Of its ratification there is now no doubt. There being some misapprehension in the minds of Senators as to the course pursued in Great Britain with reference to to treaties, one of them applied for information Earl DE GREY, who said that treaties are in that country ratified by the Crown, and that the ratification can not be vitiated or set aside by the Parliament before whom treaties are laid for their information. Therefore, the treaty of Washington, after having been ratified by the Senate of this country and the Crown of England, even though Parliament should be opposed to it, will have the full force and effect intended by its terms. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, this morning in the presence of President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX and a number of Senators, prayed that the questions between the United States and England might be settled by means of the pending treaty, and the possible calamity of war be thus averted, and that it might in the future bind closer in peace two of the most enlightened and powerful nations of the globe.

THE RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

In the matter of the claim of ANNIE B. PERKINS, administratrix of the late BENJ. W. PERKINS, the Russian Government declined the offer of our arbitration, on the ground that it was entirely worthless. It, however, instructed Minister CATECAZY to propose to the Department of State the examination of the case by any public functionary, and accordingly the President appointed E. PESHINE SMITH, the solicitor of that Department, who has, in an elaborate report, come to a conclusion that the Russian Government having denied the authority of Mr. STOECKEL to contract for the delivery of 150 tons of gunpowder, he has reported against the validity, and in favor of the other branch, namely: the furnishing of 35,000 muskets, &c., and for their delivery in Russia, The contract was made with Capt. LIBEINFELD, whose authority in the premises is not disputed by the Russian Government. The solicitor concludes that the claimant is entitled to damages for being prevented by Russian agents from performing the contract, assessing damages in the sum of $295,000, with interest from July 1, 1856, until the money shall be paid. The matter, in its official form, will now doubtless be laid before the Russian Government.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN BANKS.

The following is a condensation of the abstracts of the reports of the Southern Banks, made to the Controller of the Currency, showing their condition at the close of business April 29:

Virginia.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$5,868,540
United States bonds	3,247,500
Due from banks and bankers	761,326
Bills of banks	103,506
Specie	88,600
Legal Tenders	734,641
Liabilities—Capital	3,037,000
Profits	583,600
Bank notes outstanding	2,678,585
Deposits	4,710,540
Due to banks	401,098
Aggregates	11,756,383
Number of banks, 22.	

North Carolina.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$1,859,251
United States bonds	1,388,700
Due from banks and bankers	339,098
Bills of banks	75,533
Specie	51,821
Legal tenders	300,292
Liabilities—Capital	1,271,151
Profits	149,833
Bank notes outstanding	965,369
Deposits	1,871,000
Due to banks	1,397
Aggregates	4,623,581
Number of banks, 9.	

South Carolina.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$1,958,308
United States bonds	831,000
Due from banks	469,611
Bills of banks	177,478
Specie	27,900
Legal tenders	284,700
Liabilities—Capital	1,390,000
Profits	269,740
Bank notes outstanding	609,300
Deposits	1,468,890
Due to banks	72,650
Aggregates	4,180,560
Number of banks, 5.	

Georgia.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$2,441,230
United States bonds	2,050,000
Due from banks and brokers	975,638
Bills of banks	303,707
Specie	136,274
Legal tenders	577,250
Liabilities—Capital	2,150,000
Profits	587,287
Bank notes outstanding	1,703,290
Aggregates	6,946,225
Number of banks, 8.	

Alabama.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$556,929
United States bonds	1,000
Due from banks	219,692
Bills of banks	33,000
Specie	22,900
Legal tenders	169,809
Liabilities—Capital	500,000
Profits	70,975
Bank notes outstanding	446,890
Deposits	584,060
Due to banks	22,500
Aggregates	1,624,350
Number of banks, 3.	

Louisiana.

Resources—Loans and discounts	$3,214,120
United States bonds	2,227,000
Due from banks	1,112,685
Checks and other cash items	413,760
Bills of banks	41,888
Specie	154,100
Legal tenders	1,176,820
Liabilities—Capital	2,790,000
Profits	343,000
Bank notes outstanding	737,588
Deposits	4,185,300
Due to banks	528,200
Aggregates	9,593,380
Number of banks, 6.	

POPULATION OF OREGON.

The official census returns show the population of the State of Oregon to be 90,000, including 11,600 persons of foreign birth.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

Inhabitants of New-Jersey—Products of Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Of the total number of 686,589 native whites in the State of New-Jersey, 552,795 were born in New-Jersey, 5,369 in Connecticut, 1,732 in Delaware, 1,941 in Maine, 1,891 in Maryland, 6,008 in Massachusetts, 1,195 in New-Hampshire, 73,568 in New-York, 1,851 in Ohio, 31,397 in Pennsylvania, 1,389 in Vermont, and 1,372 in Virginia. Of the total number of 30,548 of native colored, 22,443 were born in New-Jersey, 1,623 in Delaware, 1,493 in Maryland, 1,182 in New-York, 1,545 in Pennsylvania, and 1,422 in Virginia. Of the total number of 188,943 persons of foreign birth, 54,003 were born in Germany, 26,614 in England, 86,784 in Ireland, 5,710 in Scotland, 2,473 in the British Provinces, 2,944 in Holland, 2,061 in Switzerland, and 804 in Wales.

PRODUCTIONS OF MINNESOTA.

The following is a statement of the productions of agriculture in the State of Minnesota, ninth census:

Improved land, acres	2,314,488
Woodland, acres	1,323,183
Other, unimproved, acres	2,795,677
Cash value of farms	$97,621,691
Value of implements, &c	$6,705,586
Amount of wages paid during the year	$4,441,627
Horses	92,786
Mules and asses	2,350
Milch cows	120,807
Working oxen	42,750
Other cattle	145,013
Sheep	131,368
Swine	148,078
Value of live stock	$20,032,920
Spring wheat, bushels	18,773,821
Winter wheat, bushels	76,227
Rye, bushels	75,565
Indian corn, bushels	4,734,418
Oats, bushels	10,666,401
Barley, bushels	1,031,967
Buckwheat, bushels	51,989
Tobacco, pounds	8,247
Wool, pounds	376,186
Peas and beans, pounds	45,982
Irish potatoes, pounds	1,931,519
Sweet potatoes, pounds	1,594
Orchard products	$15,818
Wine, gallons	1,750
Produce of market gardens	$115,234
Butter, pounds	9,463,679
Cheese, pounds	233,802
Milk sold, gallons	208,130
Hay, tons	689,621
Clover-seed, bushels	128
Grass-seed, bushels	3,045
Hops, pounds	222,065
Flax, pounds	122,359
Flax-seed, bushels	18,635
Maple-sugar, pounds	210,447
Sorghum Molasses, gallons	38,683
Maple molasses, gallons	12,722
Wax, pounds	3,963
Honey, pounds	92,116
Forest products	$310,898
Home manufactures	$172,902
Value of animals slaughtered	$3,066,530
Value of all farm productions	$33,350,923

TRADE WITH BREMEN.

Imports and Exports of Bremen for Three Years—Commerce with the United States Unaffected by the War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The following statement has been received at the Bureau of Statistics:

SIR: I have the pleasure to send you herewith the annual report on the commerce and navigation of Bremen for the year 1870, of which the following are the principal features: The total amount of the commerce of Bremen amounted in Bremen thalers to 183,250,912, as against 198,230,096 in 1869, and 188,102,101 in 1868, of which amount the imports were 92,303,438, as against 103,312,577 in 1869, and 98,131,103 in 1868. The exports were 90,947,474, as against 94,918,519 in 1869, and 89,970,998 in 1868. The United States of America shared in this trade the imports into Bremen amounting to 29,958,327 in 1870, 26,933,371 in 1869, and 24,516,228 in 1868, while the exports from Bremen to the United States amounted to 17,518,124 in 1870, and 20,648,518 in 1869 and 16,637,998 in 1868. Thus it will be seen that, notwithstanding the decrease in the commerce of Bremen owing to the influence of the war with France, the trade with this country has been as flourishing as ever, its totals, 47,476,451, being almost up to those of the preceding year—47,581,889, the largest hitherto reached, and the exports of products of this country to Germany by the way of Bremen having attained unprecedented figures. This speaks well for the growing importance of the German trade for the United States as well as for the enterprise and intrepidity of the Bremen merchants in times of the greatest trials. The number of seagoing vessels registered in Bremen was 284 ships of 114,436 lasts burden, as against 1870; 300 ships of 119,208 lasts, the average capacity being 403 lasts, (in 1869, 397 lasts.) The emigration to Transatlantic countries from the port of Bremen has likewise decreased, owing to the same disturbing influences. The number of persons who sailed were 46,781 in 1870, as against 63,519 in 1869, all but 311, who went to Quebec, having gone to the United States.

JOHANNES ROSING, Consul-General.

REVIVING DEAD ISSUES.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society—Declarations of Southern Ministers on the Question of Slavery.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society met yesterday morning in Farwell Hall. The attendance of delegates and spectators was large. In the absence of the presiding officer, the chair was filled by Hon. WILLIAM BUSHWELL, of Philadelphia. The report of the Executive Committee shows, since the organization of the Society, over seven hundred missionaries have been commissioned. The work of the Society is divided into three departments—Northern, Southern, and Church edifices. The missionaries of the Northern Department labor in twenty-eight States and Territories. In the Southern Department over a hundred missionaries have been employed during the year. During the discussion on the report of the Southern Department an acrimonious feeling was aroused by the remarks of several of the Southern delegates regarding slavery. Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Richmond, Va., declared it to be his belief that the holding of the Africans in bondage was not morally wrong. Rev. Dr. TRAVNER, of Memphis, thought the negro was never so happy as when in chains in the South. These remarks were received with disapprobation by the audience. Rev. Mr. GRIMES, (colored,) of Boston, said for over fifty years the blood of the two races have been running through his veins without quarreling. [Wild applause.] He said they were talking in the East of making a Doctor of Divinity of him. A number of other delegates participated in the discussion. An issue was finally raised which suspended debate on the report, and the Convention adjourned without final action.

The report on the Church Edifice Department was read. The capital employed was safely invested. The churches receiving loans were always legally organized, and their property fully insured. The Board had no money for permanent investment. It was not proposed with this fund to build churches or pay church debts. After remarks by several delegates on the important work of the Church Edifice Department, the session adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, May 21, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.92	..	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.97	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	29.94	56	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.78	64	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C	29.95	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	29.97	63	W.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.97	70	W.	Gentle.	Threatg.
Cleveland	29.94	67	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	65	N.W.	Gentle.	Threatg.
Indianapolis	29.93	65	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.03	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	29.94	67	W.	Light.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	29.97	74	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.97	61	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	29.99	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Nashville	29.98	68	S. E.	Light.	Threatg.
New-London	29.95	56	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.01	70	....	....	.....
New-York	29.97	60	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va	29.92	61	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.98	68	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.95	67	S.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.93	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.90	52	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.84	65	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	66	N.W.	Fresh.	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.04	60	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.03	65	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.91	66	S. E.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Wilmington	29.98	70	S.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis and Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22—1 A. M.—The weather has remained sensibly unchanged as far as heard from west of the Mississippi. The barometer has fallen east of the Mississippi, and is now low on the Atlantic coast. It is rising in the North-west, where the temperature has fallen slightly. Clear weather has continued on the Atlantic coast, and the light rains which, Saturday night, prevailed in Missouri, have cleared away. Rainy and threatening weather is now reported from Tennessee to Lake Erie.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Monday clearing and partially clear weather will prevail north and west of Kentucky; partially cloudy and threatening weather from the lower lakes to the Southern States and eastward. No severe storm is apprehended.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Centeral Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M
Degrees Fahrenheit.	67	69	74	70	66
Stand of bar in inch.	30.31	..	30.19	..	30.26

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 66

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The vote in eight townships on the subscription to the Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Road by Ohio County, West Virginia, was 1,149 for and 696 against, with two townships to hear from. The movement is defeated, as a three-fifths vote is necessary.

The order of the Mayor of Cincinnati, forbidding orchestral music in gardens and saloons on Sunday evenings, was not enforced last night, as the bands appeared as usual. The proprietors will be arrested today.

The Blossom Club took their departure from San Francisco yesterday for home, by the overland route. Among the souvenirs of their visit carried away, were six bales of Mission blankets, of the costliest description, for presents to their friends.

DENNIS DOWNEY, a notorious rough, quarreled yesterday in Chicago with some United States soldiers, and fatally stabbed one named McLAUGHLIN. DOWNEY was arrested after a desperate resistance.

The steamer *New State*, with a large excursion party on board, collapsed her flues five minutes after leaving her wharf at Wheeling, Va., yesterday. One man was dangerously scalded.

At an excursion of Vallejo pioneers to Calistogas, Cal., yesterday, MANUEL, a native, fell under a moving car and had both feet severed from his body. He was removed in a dying condition.

DANIEL DOCHERTY, another of the Grafton Bank robbers has been brought to Worcester, Mass., from New-York. He is a desperate character. Only one of the gang is now at large.

Mr. TREILHARD, the French Minister, has obtained leave of his Government to return to France. Mr. DE BELLON, who arrived some days ago, will act as Chargé d'Affairs.

Last evening, in an altercation at Chicago, HENRY MURPHY, aged eighteen, was struck on the head and killed by a private watchman named FITZGERALD, who was arrested.

A fire broke out last night at Boston, in a block of wooden dwellings, owned and occupied by Irish families, in Hamburg-street. Loss about $12,000, partially insured.

VOLNEY WRIGHT, the counterfeiter of United States bonds and tobacco stamps, arrested at San Francisco, will be taken East in a few days.

The workshop and engineer's buildings of the United States Naval Academy were partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000.

It has been very hot at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for two days, the thermometer marking 88 degrees in the shade. There are no signs of rain.

It is reported that the road-bed of the old Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railroad has been sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

LYMAN WHITE, the Shutesbury, Mass., murderer, was on Saturday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in August.

Count VON KEYSERLINGK-RATTERBURG, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has gone home on leave of absence.

A new society of planters in Cuba is being formed, to bring Chinese to Havana.

The steam-ship *General Barnes*, from New-York, has arrived at Savannah, Ga.

The ship *Volunteer*, from New-York, has arrived at San Francisco.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITERATURE AND LIFE. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Enlarged edition. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1871.

There are middle-aged men who may have derived their first literary impulse from the lectures of EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, and yet they retain, in the volume before us, the same freshness as when they were delivered nearly a generation ago. Among other topics, the present series includes a lecture on "Charles Dickens," prefaced by a general review of the growth and progress of novel-writing; another on "Wit and Humor;" a third on "Intellectual Health and Disease," and a paper on the "Use and Abuse of Words," which may be perused with even more profit today than at the slightly less wordy epoch when it was written. The peculiar charm of WHIPPLE's criticism consists in the mass of illustrative matter drawn from an exceedingly wide course of reading with which he surrounds it. Apt anecdotes, historical *bons mots*, and quaint reflections from old authors, abound in his pages, and are applied with singular felicity to adorn and enhance the interest of the subject in hand. It is impossible to rise from the perusal of these genially appreciative pages, without wishing to know more of the literature to which they, either directly or incidentally, advert. For the formation of a literary taste in the juvenile mind, or for the sharpening of the somewhat blunted appreciation of older readers, no more suitable aid can be imagined than the compact little volume before us.

THE LANDS OF SCOTT. By JAMES F. HUNNEWELL. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1871.

This volume is designed to furnish sketches of "the long and wonderfully varied series" of the works of Sir WALTER SCOTT; "of the no less remarkable story of his life, and of the places with which both works and life are associated." The book is, therefore, partly biographical, partly topographical, partly condensed narrative, and partly descriptive. The bulk of Mr. HUNNEWELL's labors have been devoted to familiarizing the reader with Scottish scenes and personages, just as the greater number of the productions of the author of *Waverly* were so occupied. England, France and the Rhine valley receive, however, their appropriate place in illustrating the localities chosen for the fiction of the Wizzard of the North. The accuracy in details which Mr. HUNNEWELL has carried into the execution of his happily-conceived and seasonable work, will be apparent to those familiar with any of the scenes to which he undertakes to act as a guide. The reader thoroughly familiar with the pages of SCOTT will find in the present work many fresh aids to the appreciation of the great novelist, and an overflowing abundance of topographical, historical, and traditional illustrations which have never before been brought together in so compact a form. To European tourists, in search of the picturesque, no guidance can be found so trustworthy as the pages of Sir WALTER SCOTT. Few people would, however, deem it convenient to carry about with them the entire Waverly series, and the poems into the bargain. *The Lands of Scott* is, therefore, precisely such a vade-mecum as the traveled lover of scenery, coupled with historical and poetical association, requires. For those to whom opportunity of so using the book is denied, a very truthful idea of the chief scenes of SCOTT's prose and poetical romances may be obtained by a perusal of its pages. In addition to this, a very tolerable idea is conveyed of the structure of the plots both of poems and novels, as well as an appreciative discrimination of their leading characters and merits. As a centenary volume, *The Lands of Scott* is likely to prove popular. As a contribution toward a more general and thorough appreciation of, perhaps, the greatest literary monuments of the century, it has a more permanent value and a wider interest.

MUSINGS OVER THE "CHRISTIAN YEAR" AND LYRA INNOCENTIUM. By CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE. New York: D. APPLETON & CO.

To the admirers of the Christian poet, JOHN KEBLE, this will be a welcome volume, not only on account of the appreciative review and commentary on his best-known works, but because it also presents pleasing recollections of the man himself in his private life at Hursley Vicarage. The authoress gives her own reminiscences of a thirty years' intimate acquaintance with the good vicar and his family, and adds several accounts from other of his friends. The quiet, almost holy life of a good Christian minister, who is at the same time a man of the clearest intellect and highest culture, possesses a charm for many people, and for almost all persons in their best moments, compared to which the contentious career of a public man is as vain babbling and impertinent noise. Such a life is that of the author of the *Christian Year*, as presented to us in the admiring pages of Miss YONGE. An air of perfect purity and serenity surrounds that Christian home at Hursley, and after breathing it even in imagination one feels an accession of the spirit of goodness and piety which most people are sorely in need of. The greater portion of this book is, however, taken up with what the author appropriately enough calls "musings" over the principal works of KEBLE, the "Christian Year" and the "Lyra Innocentium." Every one who has a taste for the best devotional poetry is familiar with these books, and every one who is familiar with them will find a pleasure in going over them with so enthusiastic and sympathetic an admirer of their beauties as Miss YONGE.

THREE YEARS IN THE FEDERAL CAVALRY. By WILLARD GLAZIER. New-York: R. H. FERGUSON & CO.

This book belongs to a large and rapidly increasing class, giving personal experiences and observations in the late war. The author was an officer in the army of the Potomac for three years, his service being finally terminated by capture and imprisonment, and he has been at work writing up his old diaries for the information of the public. Of course, there is much in the experience of every army officer that is interesting and something perhaps that is valuable as a contribution to history, but it would be an unlucky thing for the rest of the world if they were all to take to writing books. In the events of the late civil war in this country may be found a vast store of material for book making, and there is little danger that a goodly portion will not be gathered and put at the service of the public. As a rule, its only value, in the books which have thus far appeared, is as undigested matter which sometime or other may fall into able and judicious hands and be submitted to a pressure that will extract all that is of value to the world. This particular book seems to be neither better nor worse than others of its class. It gives an account of military operations, which are now a matter of history, from the standpoint of a participant who is probably less fitted to judge of their importance than one dealing with them only as a real or imaginary looker-on. The personal experience of the author was no more interesting than that of hundreds of other officers, and his way of telling it has no special charm. Those who can read everything giving the incidents and adventures of a military life with a relish, and those whose interest in the campaigns of the army of the Potomac is inexhaustible, will find something after their taste in this book. The volume is got up in tolerable style, a little showy perhaps, and contains several illustrations of very ordinary merit.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS. Edited, with Notes and Comments. Second Edition. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

The series of letters contained in the present volume continues the narrative of the Franco-German war from the recapture of Orleans by the Germans, to the conclusion of peace before Paris. The correspondence is drawn from varied sources; now from within the lines of the army besieging the capital, and again from within the capital itself; sometimes the writer is a German officer on the march, and again he is a "special" with GARIBALDI at Dijon; now BISMARCK is the idol of the correspondent, and again it is TROCHU and GAMBETTA. While forming successive links in a connected narrative, the individuality of the letters has been strictly maintained. It is needless to say that this greatly enhances their interest, whether considered as stirring narratives or as the materials for future history. The process of lopping has been judiciously applied to much of the correspondence, which reflected the fancies of the writers more faithfully than existing facts, or which was written, even in the absence of materials, to satisfy the feverish desire for something in the shape of intelligence from the seat of war. In sustained interest and general reliability, the present volume is fully equal to its predecessor, and is, from first to last, as readable as it is trustworthy.

Books Received.

—*Beechcroft.* By the author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*, &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. In this volume the APPLETONS have given the public a very neat and pretty edition of one of Miss YONGE's most popular novels.

—*The Metropolis Explained and Illustrated.* New-York: DEVLIN & Co. This useful little guide-book for the City of New-York is published and gratuitously distributed by the well-known firm of clothiers, DEVLIN & Co.

—*Emma Parker; or, Scenes in the Homes of the City Poor.* By the author of "Witnessing for Jesus." New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH. This is an interesting story of life among the lowly and destitute by one who has spent her days in deeds of charity among them.

—*What I Know About Farming.* By HORACE GREELEY. New-York: GEORGE W. CARLETON & Co. Of the author's qualifications to write upon this subject he says himself in his preface: "My practical knowledge of agriculture is meagre, and mainly acquired in a childhood long by gone; while of science I have but a smattering, if even that. They are right, therefore, who urge that my qualifications for writing on agriculture are slender indeed."

—*The People's Practical Poultry-Book:* A Work on the Breeds, Breeding, Rearing and General Management of Poultry. By WM. M. LEWIS. New-York: D. D. T. MOORE.

—*The Yosemite Guide-Book.* This little volume contains a description of the Yosemite Valley and the adjacent region. By J. D. WHITNEY, State Geologist of California, and is published by authority of the Legislature of that State. It comes from the well-known house of LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

—*Fifty Catholic Tracts on Various Subjects.* New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. These cover a great variety of moral and religious topics, treated from a Roman Catholic point of view.

—*Great Fortunes, and How They were Made.* By JAMES D. MCCABE, Jr. Philadelphia: GEO. MAC LEAN. This volume is made up of sketches of men who have been eminently successful in their several walks in life, many of whom are still living.

—*Foundations; or, Castles in the Air.* By ROSE PORTER. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH. This is a domestic story of the kind which floods the circulating libraries, and will be read with interest by many.

—*Outline Descriptions of Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic.* By Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET. Philadelphia, headquarters of the Division. The title of this book indicates its contents. It is got up in a very neat and convenient form.

—*Climate for Invalids.* By LEDYARD BILL. New-York: WOOD & HOLBROOK. The bulk of this volume consists of a description of Minnesota, its scenery, towns, climate and various advantages. There is also a chapter on other localities famed for their health-giving climates.

—*The Daughter of an Egyptian King.* Translated from the German of GEORGE EBERS by HENRY REED. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPINCOTT & Co. This is a historical novel, reproducing Egyptian life in the time of CAMBYSES. The author is director of the Museum at Jena, and holds a high rank as an antiquarian scholar.

—*Tattered Tom; or, The Story of a Street Arab.* By HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Boston: LORING. This volume begins a new series of juvenile books by the author of the "Ragged Dick" series, which has become quite popular with the boys. It contains graphic pictures of city life.

—*The Sermons of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church.* New-York: J. B. FORD & Co. This volume constitutes the fourth series of the "Plymouth Pulpit" discourses which has been given to the public in permanent form.

—*A Course of English Readings.* By JAMES PYCROFT, B. A. New-York: JAMES MILLER. This is a book containing many useful hints for those who need assistance in determining what they shall read and how they shall read it.

—*Hopeful Words for the Sick and Suffering.* New-York: Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

—*Hesperia.* By CORA L. V. TAPPAN.

—*Christian Titles:* A Series of Practical Meditations. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. New-York: Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

—*Our Eyes and How to Take Care of Them.* By HENRY W. WILLIAMS, A. M., M. D. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co. This little book contains a number of papers originally contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* on the important subject indicated in the title. The author is one of the most thorough and skillful ophthalmic surgeons in the country.

—*God's Rescues; or, The Lost Sheep, the Lost Coin and the Lost Son.* Three Discourses on Luke, XV. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Death from Injuries Received in an Affray.

HENRY SCHNORR, formerly of No. 406 West Forty-fifth-street, died Saturday at St. Luke's Hospital, as alleged, from injuries received on the 1st inst. at the hands of HENRY WOOLF. It is stated that SCHNORR was agent for a house in which WOOLF was a tenant, and a difficulty occurred between the two men about rent, and the matter finally coming to blows, WOOLF struck SCHNORR on the leg with a hatchet, causing a compound fracture. WOOLF was arrested at the time, and being arraigned before Justice BIXBY, was released on $1,000 bail. Yesterday Coroner YOUNG issued a warrant for the rearrest of the assailant, to be held to await the result of the inquest.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The June *Harper's* is rich in the variety, no less than in the number, of its articles. Setting forth with a quaint illustrated poem, it passes through an extraordinary range of topics before coming to the familiar "Editor's Drawer" at the end. It has often been sportively said that the Hebrew and the Yankee cannot flourish side by side; that it is a case of diamond cut diamond. Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER's "General Average" may be described as an illustration of this theory. The idea is ingenious, and its treatment clever. Still, we object to the inference that is unavoidable if Princeps and Moses are to be regarded as types of their respective people. We apprehend that sharp bargains and easy consciences in matters of trade are not confined to one race, any more than liberal dealing and integrity are.—In the "New-York Custom-house" a good deal of information is supplied that may often prove useful. *Harper's* is always fortunate in giving valuable facts about common things, with which all are supposed to be familiar, but which comparatively few really know anything about. A fifth paper of the "Florida Reef" series will be read with satisfaction, and its grotesque engravings duly wondered at. "Watkins Glen" is a lovely and romantic spot in the Lake district of Western New-York, and "Porte Crayon," an old and favorite contributor, does justice to it in a graphic description. The accompanying pictures are very good. "Annie Furness," "Anteros" and the "American Baron," are the serial fictions of the number, and their installments will of course be eagerly devoured. Short stories are inserted with judicious alternation, "A Bohemian Household," and "That Place Under Government," being lightly and pleasantly told. Two articles on French subjects, "The Man in the Iron Mask" and "The Demolition of the Throne of Charles X.," will attract notice, as all things must do that refer to the beautiful and unhappy country whose sufferings now move pity, as her achievements once won admiration. The miscellaneous reading of the different departments is marked by the usual care and discriminating adaptation to the taste of the great public, and there is some good poetry, including a copy of sweet, if homely, verses by the late ALICE CARY.

—Mr. WILSON FLAGG has the place of honor in the new *Atlantic*. His contribution, "Botanizing," is timely, and is likewise well written. "The Shifting of Power" is a conventional piece of disquisition, containing some statements no one would think of denying, and displaying, on the whole, more of acquaintance with public affairs than of culture. Mr. FIELDS' "Whispering Gallery" deals this month with DICKENS. We learn from it that the famous moralist arrived in Boston during a snow-storm, that he laughed almost all the time, and that he thought the world of Boston and Cambridge people. We are also made aware that Mr. DICKENS disported himself in somewhat wild fashion on the first night mentioned, taking liberties with door-knobs and the like, so that we almost wonder that the constabulary of the staid, three-hilled city did not take the frisky foreigner in charge. Here is some account of the occasion:

> "About midnight on that eventful landing, 'Boz'—everybody called him 'Boz' in those days—having finished his supper came down into the office of the hotel, and joining the young Earl of M——, his fellow-voyager, sallied out for a first look at Boston streets. It was a stinging night, and the moon was at the full. Every object stood out sharp and glittering, and 'Boz,' muffled up in a shaggy fur coat, ran over the shining frozen snow, wisely keeping the middle of the street for the most part. We boys followed cautiously behind, but near enough not to lose any of the fun. Of course the two gentlemen soon lost their way on emerging into Washington from Tremont-street. DICKENS kept up one continual shout of uproarious laughter as he went rapidly forward, reading the signs on the shops, and observing the 'architecture' of the new country into which he had dropped as if from the clouds. When the two arrived opposite the 'Old South Church' DICKENS screamed. To this day, JACK, I could never tell why. Was it, think you, because of its fancied resemblance to St. Paul's or the Abbey? I declare to you the mystery of that shout is still a mystery to me! If bell-handles had been noses during that rollicking ramble, what a quantity of Boston features would have been disturbed that night! DICKENS seemed quite unable to keep his fingers off the inviting knobs that protruded from the doors as he went past, and he pulled them with such vigor that one actually came off in his hand. Up one street, down another, into alleys, through back yards, we saw the merry twain proceed. It was evident to us they had not the remotest suspicion how they were ever to find their way back to the Tremont House. Not a watchman was discoverable, and we felt it would be reserved for us to guide them back to their lodgings. About 1 o'clock they approached us and asked their way to the hotel. The Earl put the question to our party, and DICKENS spoke never a word, but stood by beating his hands and feet for warmth, the night having grown fiercely cold. Delighted with our luck, we volunteered to pilot the lost pair to the Tremont, and only wished we had miles to walk back with them instead of only a few blocks. When we got near the steps of the hotel, DICKENS turned to one of our party and asked, 'What is the punishment in this city when a person is detected in the act of pulling off a door-bell handle?' With admirable promptness, the lad looked him knowingly in the eye, and answered, 'The heaviest possible, Sir; he is instantly deprived of his *Pickwick!*'"

There is poetry by Mr. WHITTIER and others in this number; an appreciative examination of the new English edition of CHARLES LAMB's works; a second article, by H. C. LOCKWOOD, on the capture of Fort Fisher, and further chapters of various serial productions.

—*The Galaxy* begins as usual with chapters of Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY's "Lady Judith," the interest of which suffers no abatement. In the next paper, "Words and their Uses," Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE offers "the author's humble apology for having written his book." The position of this eminent writer ought, perhaps, to exempt him from the necessity for vindicating himself, or of replying to the objections of his critics. The reader, however, in forming his own opinion about the several points of controversy between Mr. WHITE and the professors who differ with him, will acquire some valuable information through the medium of this essay. The "Overland" chapters are devoted to a curious attempt at poisoning, and a sea voyage, during which awkward encounters take place. Next in order we find a poem entitled "O Star of France!" by WALT WHITMAN. It is sometimes no light labor to follow this highly-original thinker, but in the present instance his language is more simple than usual, and displays a less inordinate desire to be glittering and imaginative. Mr. A. H. GUERNSEY gives his concluding Chapters on the campaigns of ROBERT E. LEE. He endeavors to maintain that attitude of strict impartiality which historians of contemporaneous occurrences find so difficult, and while he denies to Gen. LEE an equal rank with the foremost great Captains of the world, he places him beside TURENNE and MASSENA. A short poem translated through the German from the Persian, by JOEL BENTON, precedes the fifth part of "The Nether Side of New-York." This affords an insight into the distinctive life and character of a portion of the criminal class of our population. It enables us to understand the condition of a life unlike our own, and to determine in our own minds what allowances and palliation may be made for those unhappy beings whose misery excites compassion, while their crimes provoke abhorrence. These are questions in which humanity is deeply interested, and Mr. CRAPSEY has labored to solve them for the welfare of society. The chapter on "Sepulture" is full of varied information and judicious suggestions. "Ought We to Visit Her," one of Mrs. EDWARDS' best productions, is continued in this number, which likewise contains some quaint little Gascon stories by JOHN DURAND. "An Old Story" is the name of a short poem by FANNY DOWNING, in which there are some sad truths simply and unaffectedly told. "Fetters and Lures" is a tale of every-day life by ERNEST ROLAND. An interesting but brief sketch of GUIZOT is the last of this various assortment, which immediately precedes the scientific and critical matter. A portrait of the venerable French statesman just named adorns the magazine.

—*Scribner's Monthly* opens with the second paper on "The Wonders of the Yellow Stone." It equals in interest and marvel that which preceded it, and contains descriptions of the phenomena exhibited by rocks and water, and the materials which form the crust of the earth, and is assisted by numerous illustrations. The adventures of the enterprising explorers, and the strange freaks of nature they encountered; the dangers they passed and the additions they have been enabled to make to scientific knowledge, render their report extremely valuable. "Lights and Shadows of the War," is the first of a series of sketches of incidents which occurred in the Franco-Prussian campaign. The sympathies of the writer are evidently enlisted on the German side, but he indulges in no bitterness against the adversary. "Three Leaves from a Story," is a graceful little poem, charmingly illustrated by Miss HALLOCK, whose progress has been so rapid as to justify the opinion that she will attain a high position as an artist. A short memoir of Queen LOUISA, of Prussia, the mother of the present Emperor, precedes a description of Leipsic and its Fair. The little pictures which adorn this chapter are executed with more than ordinary skill. Mrs. OLIPHANT's story of "Norah" is next brought to a conclusion. It is by no means one of her best productions. To Mr. A. S. TWOMBLY we are indebted for an able article on the St. Louis bridge, which will be an extraordinary monument of engineering skill and enterprise. A poem called "Making Port," by Mr. J. T. MCKAY, is followed by a story by Miss TRAFTON, which though verging on the improbable, is not devoid of power. An article contributed by Mr. DUFFIELD on the "Freedom of the Pulpit," is not exactly meant as an answer to a former one by Mr. WILKINSON on the "Bondage of the Pulpit," but is yet designed to present an opposite view of the case, and the writer sets forth his opinions with convincing eloquence. A painfully sad and weird little poem, and one of considerable ability, entitled "The Clothes of a Ghost," comes to us from the pen of Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT. GEORGE MACDONALD continues his story of "Wilfrid Cumbermede" in his usual earnest and thoughtful style, and Dr. HOLLAND discourses on the "Topics of the Time" with wonted ability. The views he takes of the present state of France, while depressing in the extreme, are doubtless correct. He says in conclusion: "It will be a glad day when France has popular culture and faith enough to maintain a Republic, but that day is very far in the future."

—The *Catholic World* censures with severity the American celebration held at the Academy of Music, New-York, on the 12th of January, in honor of the unity of Italy. In its view:

> "Nothing can be more sad and discouraging to all right-minded men than to see a large number of the most distinguished and influential men of a great nation—statesmen, politicians, judges, lawyers, officers of the army, ministers of religion, journalists, poets, philosophers, scholars, professors and presidents of colleges and universities—assisting, by their presence, addresses, letters or comments, to applaud events notoriously brought about by fraud, craft, lying, calumny, and armed force, in contravention of every principle of international law and of public and private right. It is a sad thing for our Republic when so many of its representative men, whose names are recorded in this volume, can indorse the fraud and violence by which the Sard King has effected what he calls the unity of Italy, and congratulate him on his successful sacrilege and spoliation in the Roman State; and the only consolation left us is that, with a solitary exception, no Catholic name appears on the list, and all the sympathizers are Protestants, and all, or nearly all, prominent adherents of the same dominant political party."

We must admit, with regret, that there *were* very few Democrats at the celebration; but we conceive that the true explanation of the fact is not altogether what the writer of the above would have us suppose. The article quoted proceeds to point out that the sole hope of mankind depends on the reestablishment of the Holy Father "in the full possession of his rights;" which certainly suggests a gloomy prospect for the future. We trust, however, that even in the absence of the restoration of PIUS IX. to all the pristine rights and fealties of the Vatican, there may yet be some gleams of comfort for humanity. If, for example, as one consequence of the unification of Italy, the people of that country proceed to wash, to work, and to educate themselves—and they are said to be doing all these in an unprecedented manner—there may be consolation even for the humiliation of the Papacy. Other noteworthy papers in the *Catholic World* are "What Our Municipal Law Owes to the Church," "The Scepticism of the Age," and "The Apostacy of Dr. Döllinger."

—A bounteous feast is spread for its youthful readers by *Our Young Folks* for June. Mr. TROWBRIDGE has more of his lively story, "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes," and there is writing from ROSE TERRY, Mrs. DIAZ, EMILY BLAKE, LAURA D. NICHOLS, F. W. CLARKE and other capable hands. The number is well illustrated, and "The Evening Lamp" and "Our Letter-box" are full of things that young folks will be delighted to find, and that even old folks may read with sympathetic amusement.

Jubal A. Early Upbraids Southern Historians and his Northern Sympathizers.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY has published in a Southern magazine a long article giving an account of his attempted advance on Washington in July, 1864, in the hope of capturing the national capital, and explaining why he ran away so quickly when the old Sixth Corps confronted him. He says that if he had only had as large a force as the authorities at Washington gave him credit for, he should certainly have captured the city; and he concludes his account with the following comments on Southern "historians" and Northern sympathizers:

> "It was a great misfortune that we who had commands in the field when there was fighting to be done, did not always have at our elbows, as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little short-comings and to hold up our hands occasionally when from fatigue they drooped. Perhaps many an error which they can now point out so clearly, might have been avoided. At any rate we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and biographies. It was another great misfortune that the war could not have been fought by fire-side Generals, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls, for then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but, alas! this could not be. There is another class of critics which I sometimes hear of, persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how Gen. LEE blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for want of a little energy. I have heard of those who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to give me the welcome intelligence, and pilot me in. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

There is probably no pleasanter time for visiting the South than during the months of March and April. At this season everything appears to the best advantage; fresh and bright after the Winter's rains, and before the parching effect of the hot Summer's sun is seen on blade and leaf alike. It has been my privilege to travel more or less through the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the eastern portion of Tennessee, during the past two months, under circumstances the most favorable for acquiring information as to the condition of things and the feelings of the people in these, to me, *terra incognita*, and I may say, at the outset, that everywhere have I met with a cordial and hearty welcome from friend and stranger alike; the generous hospitality of Southern homes has become something more than a mere tradition, for I have tested its practical side. Not a disagreeable, or even unpleasant, feature casts its shadow over the past two months, yet have I been constantly in the "hands of the Philistines," and sought out the "lion in his den." Instead of a reticence and a desire to avoid anything pertaining to politics, my questions have always met with frank and ready answers. Opportunities of observation have been freely placed at my disposal, and the fear expressed always was that I would see too little, rather than too much. I propose now to give a sort of general résumé of my observations, assuming always that the desire is to learn the truth about all things, without requiring that it be colored to suit particular purposes.

HOW THE SOUTH LOOKS.

Confining myself, then, under the general heading of "the South" to the four States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, the appearance of the South, to the Northern traveler, is as that of a totally distinct and separate country from any to which he has been accustomed. A superficial stagnation appears to be the leading characteristic of the scattered towns, in marked contrast to the busy, thrifty life of Northern places with a corresponding population. I refer solely, of course, to towns bordering on the railroads in both sections of the country, knowing full well that there is but little difference between the genuine country village either in New-England or in South Carolina. In the South the depot is conceived of as but an objective point to which cotton can be brought, or as a temporary loafing place for idlers of all colors; in the North, the station is the creation of the railroad, is built up by it, and becomes the chief business point in the county. In the one case the advent of the "iron horse" has but little influence in creating a prosperous town; in the other, prosperity is the last car of the train, which is switched off wherever the engine stops. The character of the scenery in the central portion of the Southern States is monotonous. On the sea-board and in the lowlands, a rich semi-tropical vegetation of a nature to which we of the North are naturally strangers, imparts a variety and charm pleasing both to the eye and to the æsthetic taste. So in the upper counties of the States under consideration, there is a pleasant contrast afforded by the rugged outline of the land, which does not, however, approach to the dignity of true "mountain scenery." But between these two extremes, the country is level, rich enough, if properly cultivated, but unrelieved by towering peak or lofty range of hills. The pine tree grows everywhere, calling forth the "rhyming seer:"

> "Where to the North, pine trees in prospect rise;
> Where to the East, pine trees assail the skies;
> Where to the West, pine trees obstruct the view;
> Where to the South, pine trees forever grew."

Fine, large mansions, except in the neighborhood of the cities, are truly "few and far between." Instead you see continuously the rude log cabin of the negro laborer, a rough cotton press erected in the corner of some large cotton field, an antiquated apology for a barn to shelter the plantation stock, or a cluster of negro cabins where dwell the "field hands" of some planter, and near by, perhaps, the more pretentious residence of the "overseer" or "manager." In the lowlands, plenty of marsh; in the highlands, plenty of rock; while between the two extremes, plenty of good lands wasted in the clearing, or unused through lack of drainage.

GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The general impression produced is unquestionably unfavorable. Almost the first remark made by Northern friends would be: "Did you ever see such a God-forsaken country?" The general poverty of the South, as shown in the lands, consists in a lack of means to use properly the riches dispensed by Nature with a lavish hand. Or possibly the means being ready, there is a desire to keep rather than to expend. I do not think it too broad a statement to say that in many things the civilization of the South appears to be at least fifty years behind that of the North. This is seen most conspicuously in agricultural matters, but also in the intolerance which characterizes their political course of action. You may differ in politics negatively, as much as you choose, but when it comes to differing actively, you are apt to suffer a sort of social ostracism which is not pleasant. So, too, in their ideas of comfort, the Southerners are not sybarites. Lavish of their hospitality, generous to their friends, luxurious in their entertainments, with a ready *savoir faire* and high-toned courtesy that never fails to charm, still, as a general thing, the Southern idea of comfort is that of fifty years ago. The educated, intelligent Southern gentleman is truly a prince of the blood royal; the opposite extreme is the veriest boor that ever did villein service to a feudal lord. The "poor whites," or, as they are contemptuously termed, the "white trash" and "crackers," are bigoted, ignorant, intolerant and brutish. Struggling in the world for a living, they conceive of the world as banded against them, and they tyrannize wherever, by fair means or foul, they can get the power. On a par with this class are the negroes, but the latter have the excuse of their previous condition of life for their low standard of intelligence and morality.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

By far the most difficult question today, is the one of how to deal justly with the negroes; justly to them as human beings, and justly to the whites also as intelligent men. What the negro was, is pretty well known; what he is after six years of freedom cannot be so easily answered. As a class, they are as dependent as children. Their first idea of freedom was the privilege of voting, and their next idea was the privilege of doing nothing. Fortunately for them, the South is dependent on them for its labor, and so necessity has taught new methods of management and forced them to work and to overcome their natural inclination to a life of inactivity. Their moral code is of the lowest conceivable grade, for which, however, it is hardly fair to blame them. Stealing and borrowing are synonymous terms with them, nor have they much idea of the sanctity of the marriage relation. Contracts they make and break at will, though to all these cases the exceptions are many and honorable. Of course, as legislators their ignorance can only breed corruption, and of the eighty-four colored law-makers of South Carolina two-thirds could hardly read or write their own names. As servants, they are docile and tractable, and a good negro servant is a treasure indeed.

SETTLING IN THE SOUTH.

The first requisite for settling anywhere is land. Of that the South has plenty to spare and cheap at that. In East Tennessee there is plenty of rich meadow land, well watered, and, with the uncleared portion thrown in, at $100 per acre. That is for the very best land; plenty can be had for a quarter of that sum, however. In Georgia land will average about $15 per acre; in Alabama $15 to $25, and in South Carolina $6 to $8. And the South needs emigration; it needs good, practical farmers; it needs capital and industry; it needs live, energetic working men. To such men I believe that the South will extend a generous welcome. The present prosperity of Knoxville and Chattanooga, in East Tennessee, and of Atlanta, in Georgia, is due almost entirely to the influence of Northern capital and brains. As to the social ostracism to which the families of settlers are said to be subjected, although I saw nothing of it, yet it by no means follows that it does not exist. Particularly is this true in South Carolina, which is in many respects as intolerant of political opposition as ever. With the intelligence of the State controlled by its lowest class, having been compelled to witness the rise into power of these hitherto deemed but little above the brute creation, and forced to submit to laws framed by this very class, with its pride brought low by defeat, with all the traditions, customs, manners and habits of its people at one stroke done away with, cherishing still and as firmly as ever a belief in the justice of their "lost cause," and a hope of its future triumph, every element that tends to perpetuate the present condition of things is looked on with suspicion. Of course, then, those who come South to settle and to make it their home, who are in political harmony with this element, will receive more courteous treatment than those who come with antagonistic principles. Time alone will teach that true tolerance which is the foundation of republican government; meanwhile, active opposition being confined to the lowest native class of whites, with the State authorities enforcing strictly that clause in the United States Constitution which provides that the citizens of any State, shall have in any other State, all the privileges of its own citizens, the Northern settler may feel as secure as in any other section of the country. The Southern States desire to govern themselves, and do not desire the influx of a stream of political adventurers, although their means of arresting the advent of this class are somewhat peculiar.

THE KUKLUX.

A diligent search for the Kuklux organization was not productive of success, yet that some such thing exists no sane man can deny. Its operations seem confined to the sparsely-settled counties, and I believe that the frank description of its present aspect given by Mr. STEPHENS is the true answer to the question of its existence. Every community possesses a certain lawless element, always ready to take advantage of an unsettled condition of affairs politically or socially. In the far west this class of persons are dealt with by Vigilance Committees, and their energetic though lawless action is often the only means of purifying the social system. The results of the war threw upon the South a set of poverty-stricken, desperate men, with the rude habits of the camp and the lawless manners incidental to a soldier's life in time of war. Marauding, raiding, stealing, and often killing, were the desperate means to which they resorted for a living. To protect themselves against this class, the citizens in many places formed what was known as the Kuklux organization, which was disbanded with the re-establishment of the State Governments, and the depredations and crimes now committed in both North and South Carolina are perpetrated by what Mr. STEPHENS termed the "rascally scum and leavings of that organization." As to the "political" nature of the Kuklux, is it not just as susceptible of belief that every man who is visited by a band of masked vagabonds should at once claim to be an adherent of the party possessing the power to redress his wrongs, and thus become a temporary martyr, as to jump at once to the conclusion that his politics were his sole offense? Personal spite, strong dislikes provoked by arbitrary conduct, party and family feuds, and a thousand other reasons might be urged in explanation of some of these "abominable outrages;" nothing under Heaven can excuse them. The remedy lies with the people themselves. I do not wish even to assume the appearance of an apologist for the Kuklux organization, but like almost everything else it is possible that there are two sides to this question, and it is but fair to give both a hearing. That the accounts about Kuklux outrages are exaggerated, will be admited; as to the measure of the exaggeration, go South and judge for yourselves. A letter from a prominent gentleman in Georgia, which I have lately received, says: "As to Kuklux, the good citizens of the State of Georgia are as ignorant of such an organization, and as much opposed to all such lawless societies, if there be such, as President GRANT, Mr. GREELEY, or Rev. H. W. BEECHER. Indeed, if no other reason existed, it would be sufficient to prevent every Southerner from connecting himself with the Kuklux to know that the reported existence of such a band has caused an incalculable amount of injury to the South, and is now being used to keep alive the sad emotions caused by the war. Every true Southerner scorns entering any such secret clan. His cause was lost after a struggle which has few equals in history, and he is now willing to unite with honest men everywhere in sustaining a union of co-equal States under the Constitution. * * * * We really want quiet, peace, and would like to see good feeling prevailing between all sections and parties, and bad men punished everywhere." Of course, all such statements must be taken *cum grano salis*, but I certainly neither saw nor heard anything during my Southern tour to warrant any other belief than that in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee there is as much order and obedience to the laws as usually existed in those States prior to 1861. In both the Carolinas, the political outlook is by no means so satisfactory, or, as Senator BROWNLOW put it, "those fellows have the very devil in them." It remains to be seen whether the Kuklux bill, or the action of the citizens themselves, will prove most effective in the restoration of quiet and prosperity.

THE SOUTH AGRICULTURALLY.

The bad farming system, which seems to be universal throughout the South, is a matter often alluded to. It would almost seem, on first thought, as though certain essays on the subject of cultivating the soil had been too literally adopted as a text book by the Southern planters, so bad is their present agricultural system. "Cotton is king" was echoed and re-echoed throughout the South before the war, and once again was the cry taken up as the rallying watchword for the planters. The result was that every one fortunate enough to be possessed of an acre of land devoted all his time, energies, and credit to his effort to become the sire of a regal stock.

There ensued as a natural consequence a low price of the staple, a lack of cereals, and a dependence on foreign markets for the necessities of life. Notwithstanding the homily on the subject preached by an evening contemporary, the universal expression among the Southern planters was that two more such crops of cotton would bankrupt the South. But not only was too much cotton raised, but land is wasted in the cultivation, or entirely neglected. Instead of removing stumps or rocks, they plow around them; the surface of the ground is only "scratched" with a "cultivator," although sub-soiling has never yet failed to produce good results; crops are only partially rotated; I know of an instance in East Tennessee where over seventy successive crops of corn have been raised from the same piece of ground; land is seldom put in clover or grass, instead of which large prices are paid for Western hay; the farming implements are rude, and but little account is taken of the advancements in agricultural as well as in other sciences; in fine, such a thing as "scientific farming" is yet to be undertaken on the greater portion of the Southern "sacred soil." To which statement there are of course many exceptions.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Assuming that the material prosperity of any and every section of the country is or ought to be the first anxiety of those in power, which is but another application of the old definition of good government, "the greatest good for the greatest number," without regard to what political faction may thus be brought into the ascendant, it is much to be doubted whether the present system of cultivating a quicksand is likely to produce the desired result. With the moderate and intelligent men of the South lies the remedy for the local ailments of the body politic. Give the South credit for human nature. Her leading minds became rebels from principle, and because they believed themselves to be right; now that they have been whipped into submission, they are unable to take any part in the State Governments, and we have the spectacle presented of trying to govern States by the ignorant or inferior elements of its population. And this, too, when the great requisite for their prosperity is an intelligent administration of laws framed by those who understand the people and their wants. The ratio of disturbance in the States is apparently in proportion to the exclusion of the better class from office. On the other hand, while the above aspect of the question points to Democratic Governments for the States as the best restorer of peace and prosperity, the same argument leads to the conclusion that a national Democratic Administration would lead to disorder and an undoing of much of the good that has been accomplished by the war. The Democratic crab proposes to advance by moving backward. I think that there can be but little doubt about this as a logical sequence of what Mr. STEPHENS said, when he will hear of nothing short of a declaration that the two last amendments to the Constitution are "unconstitutional and void." With him agree most of the leading men of the South whom it was my privilege to meet. Slavery they consider as done away with forever, and as the result of the war, and that is about the only result that they do "accept." A reactionary platform, similar to that of 1868, is their present ultimatum to the Northern Democracy.

The South has much to complain of and much to be grateful for, although to the latter part of my statement they would most probably demur. Possibly a mistaken treatment of traitors and an incomplete definition of treason has emboldened them to talk and feel as a different course of management might have avoided. Suppose the sick man to be able to act as he talks, and what then? Now, I hold that without common sense and honesty at the bottom of them, creeds and systems are but as houses built on quicksands. Look at the report of the Committee of South Carolina Tax-payers on the statements made to them by Gov. SCOTT, and see whether the two elements of honesty and common sense are claimed as being at the bottom of the political system of South Carolina. The Governor himself admits that the office-holders have been "unnecessarily multiplied," and that they had too much "pay;" that many of them have been incompetent, and that their appointment has caused many of the disorders in the State; that the election laws lead to fraud, "etc.;" and Lord COKE has said that "the learning of an 'etc.' was very great."

In conclusion then, firmness in making itself respected everywhere; justice to friend and foe alike; protection to all its citizens, the absence of anything like vindictiveness, for it is pretty late to talk about that; an earnest maintenance of its authority by competent, intelligent and honest men, these principles faithfully carried out by any administration, whether State or national, will, in my humble opinion, do much to quiet disturbances and secure the impartial administering of the law with the restoration of peace and order to those localities where it is most needed.

H. W. R.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Mississippi Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 13th inst.

There are now thirty-one Republican papers published regularly in Texas.

The libel suit against the San Francisco *Alta* has ended in a verdict for the defendant.

The Massachusetts Legislature has voted that cider is not an intoxicating liquor.

The Chicago Germans will have their peace celebration on the 29th.

Boston will officially spend $20,000 on the 4th of July.

The Providence *Journal* pays a feeling tribute to the memory of Dr. DANIEL WATSON, of Newport, who died on the 17th inst.

Boston has seven Sunday newspapers, and would be better supplied if it had two good ones only.

A Wisconsin postmaster has written to Washington for "som eternal revenu stamps," saying he has "sevrel cols for them."

A cat bit a cow in Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago, and the cow died "after the most excruciating sufferings," as the papers say.

A Montreal fire-engine found its pipe choked up at a fire, a few days ago, and on investigation a good-sized fish was discovered in the pipe.

The Mississippi Legislature passed a bill giving $4,000 per mile subsidy to new railroads in that State, after the completion of twenty-five miles, in the year 1872.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's "new Democratic departure" is indorsed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Boston *Post*. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is non-committal.

Already the Sandwich Islanders have sent over two thousand dollars to the destitute in France. Bread cast upon the waters is returning after many days.

The grave of Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, is unmarked by monumental stone, but always there is upon it a bouquet of fresh and beautiful flowers.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is to deliver the address before the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in Baltimore, in October next.

The Louisville *Ledger* indorses the Democratic Congressmen's address, but challenges any one to show that by such indorsement it admits that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were fairly adopted.

Dr. MEDLICOTT, charged with the murder, by poison, of I. M. RUTH, business manager of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, has had a preliminary examination, and has been held for trial.

As a lady was looking at a burning building in Brockville, Canada, a few evenings ago, she fancied that she saw a man fall through the roof into the flames, and so greatly was she shocked that she fell to the sidewalk, dead.

Friends of Judge RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL have held a large meeting in Baltimore, and declared in numerous speeches and long resolutions that the Democrats ought to nominate him for Governor of Maryland.

It is thought that three men who were swept over Niagara Falls in a boat last week were peddlers, as they left several packages of prize candy, bogus gold watches, boxes of blacking, and so forth, at one of the hotels. They did not register their names.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, vetoed a bill relating to salaries of officers because it was "informal, contradictory of itself, grossly extravagant, unequal and inequitable to the different officers referred to, and especially oppressive to the poor."

The Elmira *Advertiser* spoils its interesting gossip about the private marriages in that city by saying that although it was common talk, investigation has shown that it all arose from the private marriage of but one couple, instead of half a dozen.

The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that Pennsylvania is now as strongly Republican as ever, and that with a good ticket in Philadelphia and an active canvass, that party will carry the State in October by a large majority, and make it certain for GRANT next year by a larger vote than it gave him in 1868.

A Michigan deaf-mute boy, who is at school abroad, has recently written a letter to a friend at home, in which, referring to recreations rather than labors, he quaintly says: "I am working with plant the corn nor potatoes. I can somewhat to plow. Mr. How teaches me to learn plow. The pupils will vacation next June of 16."

Not many months ago, as the Utica *Herald* calls to mind, Judge DOOLITTLE, of Utica, at the trial of HUGH MALLON, for the murder of PORTER, ruled that it was no disqualification for a juror to have read newspaper accounts of the murder. The Judge was willing to admit that the possession of ordinary amount of intelligence did not unfit a man for service as a juror to decide upon a matter of life and death.

The St. Louis *Republican* evidently does not believe that there will be any efficacy in the grand panacea which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has prescribed for the many ills that afflict the moribund Democracy, for it tells him that he has survived his time, and that the sooner he subsides, the sooner will he have recognized the prevalence of a conservatism in politics which has kept him in private life since an early period of the war for the Union.

The number of horses in this country that are "going to beat *Dexter*" is alarming. The Waukesha *Plaindealer* (Waukesha, by the way is a town in Wisconsin) is quite certain that Judge FIELD, of Mukwonage, (one county in Wisconsin blissfully contains both Waukesha and Mukwonage) has "the fastest green, untrained trotter in the world." This he asserts, having "often seen the mare," although he has "never seen her move," and he is quite sure that horsemen from California and other distant States who have seen her would have offered fabulous sums for her if she had been in the market.

A Washington negro has just returned "home," after an absence of twenty-eight years in South America, whither he fled to avoid punishment for aiding slaves to escape. He found that his wife, supposing him dead, married again twenty years ago, but her second husband had died on the very night of his arrival. So leaving her to bury her dead in (perhaps blissful) ignorance, he sought out his daughter, who is the wife of a messenger in the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office, and with her rejoiced as one returned from the dead.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..112⅛	500 W. Un. Tel.....b3. 60
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅛	300 do......... 60
10,000 do..bet. call..113⅛	100 do.bet.call.b15 60
5,000 Tenn.St.6s,new. 70⅜	100 Mariposa Pref..... 9¾
2,000 Tenn.St. 6s, old. 70⅜	100 Pacific Mail...... 45¾
5,000 Ga. St.7s, G.bds. 94⅛	200 Quick.Mln. Co. b.c. 12½
6,000 do......... 94½	100 Wells-F.Ex. Scrip. 2½
4,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 48	300 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 51⅛
16,000 N.C. St. 6s, new. 27	3,200 N. Y. C. & H. R.100⅜
2,000 N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 20⅛	4,000 do.bet.call.b3.100⅜
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, new. Jan. and July. 64	100 do.........b3.100⅜
10,000 do.......... 63½	300 do..........100⅜
20,000 do.......b60. 64	10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs..bet. call. 95
10,000 do.......... 63¼	200 Harlem..........132
1,000 do.Apr.&Oct. 62	300 Erie............ 29⅜
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s...... 95⅛	550 do........... 29⅛
[illegible] N.Y. 7s, B.L., R.109⅜	300 do........... 29⅜
[illegible] Va. St. 6s, old.... 68⅛	100 do........... 29⅜
[illegible] N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 92½	400 do...bet. call. 29⅜
[illegible] Erie 1st..........100	1,300 do........... 29⅜
[illegible] Erie 3d........... 90¾	300 do........... 30
[illegible] So. S. F. bds.101	600 do........... 30⅛
[illegible] Harlem Con. bs. 90¼	1,800 do........... 30¼
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 93⅛	200 Erie Pref.......... 55
[illegible] Un.Pac. 10s, Inc. 88⅛	100 Mich. Cen.........124
1,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc. 77	300 L. S. & M. So......112⅛
[illegible] Chi. & N.W. 1st. 99⅛	500 do...bet. call.112
[illegible] H.&St.J.8s, Cvt.104⅛	100 do............112¼
[illegible] do...........104⅛	20 Cleve. & Pitts......127
[illegible] do..bet. call.104⅛	100 Chic. & N. W...... 86⅛
[illegible] Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 89⅛	700 do..........s30. 86
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 92½	500 do........... 86⅛
2,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 83½	300 Un. Pac..bet. call. 36⅛
2,000 do......... 84	100 N. J. Cen..bet. call.113⅛
5,000 Cleve. & P. Con. 92	200 do............113⅛
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2d,Pf. 86	10 Chic. & R. I.......115¼
5,000 M.& St.P.8s, 1st.107	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62¼
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st.. 96	20 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅛
4,000 do......... 95½	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 64⅛
18,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 76⅛	300 Del. Lack. & W...110⅛
20 Cen. Nat. Bank....108	40 P.,F.W.&C. G.b.c. 99
10 Seventh Ward Bk.108	100 Ohio & Miss....... 51¼
200 Con. Coal of Md... 39½	100 Chic. & Alton......119⅛
400 do......... 39½	25 Chic., Bur. & Quin.159
100 do...bet. call. 39½	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 23⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67, b30.......113⅛	200 Erie Railway...... 30
100 Del. & Hud. Canal 124	500 do...bet. call. 30
700 Quicksilver M. Co. 12⅛	300 N. J. Central R. R.113⅛
200 Mariposa Pf........ 10⅛	500 do.........b30.113⅛
300 Cons. Coal of Md.. bet. call......b3. 39½	200 do.........b30.113⅛
200 Adams Express.... 80⅛	100 Tol.,W. & W. R. R. 64⅛
100 N.Y. C. & H. R. R.100⅝	100 do...bet. call. 64⅛
20000 N.Y. C. & H. Cfs. 95	200 Del., L. & W..b. c.110
200 Harlem Railroad..130⅛	200 Alt. & T. H...b. c. 30¼
400 do.............130	94 Mor. & Essex R. R. 94
100 do.... 131	29 do............. 94⅛
100 C., C.,Cin. & Ind.. 89⅛	100 St. Louis & I. M. b30.......... 61⅛
	150 H. & St. Jos. Pf...103⅛

MONDAY, May 22—A. M.

The general Trade of the week past was up to a fair average for the month of May. In the line of Dry Goods business is somewhat slack, while in General Merchandise the demand continues liberal, although the difference from last year is less marked in April and May than in the previous three months, of which March was the heaviest in Foreign Goods. The amount of Imports marketed for the week was nearly equal to the original entries, so there is little or no accumulation in the Bonded Warehouses, thus far in the season. It is probable that for the Fiscal Year to end on 30th June the amount of Imports actually marketed, or entering into consumption, upon which Customs are paid, will more than equal the gross Importation of the Year.

The Exports of the week from New-York were nearly four and a half millions in Produce and two and a half millions in Gold and Silver. The amount of American Gold Coin sent abroad was less by about half a million than the previous week. At the same time the Export of Cotton from the Southern ports direct amounts to 68,000 bales, at rising value, and yielding an Exchange of about $5,000,000.

The price of Gold is quoted ¼ Ᵽ cent. higher than on Saturday week, partly on the influence of the stiff rates of Exchange up to Friday, but mainly a *Bull* speculation in the Gold Room, supposed to have been inaugurated for a rise of 2@2½ Ᵽ cent., but fell through, for the present at least, on the appearance of considerable sums of Exchange drawn against American Stocks recently negotiable in London and on the Continent, and also against some of the New 5 Ᵽ cent. Bonds of the United States, which were delivered to New-York subscribers on Thursday and Friday.

In the Money and Stock Markets the transactions of the week reflect a much improved confidence, attended by an unusually strong speculative spirit among the Brokers and great Railway people, whose new enterprises are finding favor abroad, while their established stocks are rapidly advancing at home. The latter are marked higher by 1 or 2 Ᵽ cent. on the Dividend Roads, and 4 Ᵽ cent. higher on the Common Stock of the Erie Company, revived as a fancy of the liveliest gambling interest, without much knowledge or even a well defined theory on the part of nine out of ten of the operators, as to where this long and grossly abused property is to land after being surrendered by GOULD and FISK, if they really mean a surrender, before they are ousted from control by the Federal Court.

The latest advices from Washington in regard to the ratification of the Treaty with Great Britain, leave little doubt that the general approval will be even more prompt and emphatic than at first hoped for. The result will undoubtedly promote an increased interest and confidence abroad in American affairs, and tend to greatly strengthen the demand for our Stocks, which is already sufficient to qualify the export of Gold in settlement of the heavy trade balances of the season. In regard to the New 5 Ᵽ cent. Stock, whether at home or abroad, there are various reasons, outside the question of Exchange, why it should be taken up, prominent among which are the condition of the revenues and the constant reduction of the present 6 Ᵽ cent. 5-20 years Stocks by actual purchase and cancellation. The Customs revenues of the Government specifically pledged to the payment of Interest and the liquidation of the Principal of the Public Debt have been increasing with the growth and prosperity of the Country since the close of the War in 1865, while the direct taxation of the People, under the Republican rule of Administration, *combining relief with economy*, has been reduced *more than one half*, and the Public Debt reduced in the same period nearly or quite one-fifth. The following figures illustrate these important and encouraging facts, including the estimates for the next fiscal year:

Fiscal year.	Customs.	Taxes.	Debt.
1865-66	$179,046,651	$311,201,567	*$2,755,995,275
1867-68	164,464,599	192,875,735	2,476,111,817
1869-70	194,538,377	185,128,859	2,327,969,688
1870-71	208,800,000	154,000,000	2,230,762,765
1871-72	216,000,000	126,000,000	2,130,000,000

*Maximum of Debt at close of War.

The average monthly receipts from Customs this Fiscal year are $17,400,000. The average monthly payments for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $9,500,000. The average Customs receipts per month for the next year are estimated for $18,000,000 per month. The average Gold Interest payments per month not over $9,000,000, and with successful refunding, and the further application of the Gold surplus now in the Treasury, not over $8,000,000 per month. Since the close of the War the Taxes collected from the People have fallen off under the various Acts of relief and modification of 1866-68-70 from $26,900,000 per month to $10,500,000 per month. The Interest charge on the Public Debt, in the same time, has been brought down from $12,650,000 per month to $9,000,000 per month.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$205,240
Decrease in Specie	933,710
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,269,029
Increase in Deposits	1,637,029
Decrease in Circulation	2,416,513

	May 21, '70.	May 20, '71.	May 13, '71.
National Capital	$72,937,895	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,145	14,744,600	14,744,600
Total	$84,810,043	$88,069,600	$88,069,600
Loans	280,261,077	289,436,531	289,231,291
Gold and Gold Notes	39,116,935	15,262,813	16,196,523
Other Legal Tenders	59,023,306	66,521,322	64,252,293
Deposits	226,552,926	233,594,016	231,956,018
Circulation	33,191,648	31,204,966	31,321,479
In Sub-Treasury	82,937,839	63,773,772	63,974,961

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the Statement of the corresponding week last year:

	May 13, '71.	May 20, '71.	May 21, '70.
Deposits	$231,956,018	$233,594,016	$226,552,926
Circulation	31,321,479	31,204,966	33,191,648
Together	$263,277,497	$264,798,982	$259,744,574
Required 25 Ᵽ ct.	$65,819,374	$66,199,745	$64,936,143
Actual basis	80,448,816	81,784,135	93,140,241
Excess Leg. Ten.	$14,629,442	$15,584,390	$28,204,098
Rate for money	4@6 Ᵽ ct.	....	5@6 Ᵽ ct.

The Bank return shows increased strength in respect to the proportion of lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation by $954,948. The Loans vary only $205,240 from last Monday. The Deposits are up $1,637,998; the Greenbacks are up $2,269,029, while Gold and Gold Notes are down $933,710. The Circulation is withdrawn to the amount of $116,513.

Money closes easy at 4@5 Ᵽ cent. per annum to the Brokers, and Exchange at ¼@½ Ᵽ cent. lower than in the earlier part of the week. The rates on London, 60 days, are 110¼@110⅜ Ᵽ cent. Gold dull at 111⅝@111¾.

The Treasury Office, for the week, took in $2,754,424 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $2,221,432 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office also sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday last. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $1,775,000, and of other Gold and Silver $642,000—together, $2,417,000. The shipments of the day, (Saturday,) were less than expected by one-half, owing to the favorable turn in Foreign Exchange on Friday, confirmed by a reduction in the rate of the standard drawers of the market, Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $7,460,904, as against $6,646,113 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,306,496, against $3,667,044 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $2,417,998, against $716,496 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,754,427. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,673 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	April 1	$11,930,286
August	29,829,299	April 8	8,543,409
September	26,903,268	April 15	5,813,657
October	22,443,471	April 22	7,359,639
November	25,383,162	April 29	10,382,026
December	22,468,108	May 6	7,846,227
January	28,583,376	May 13	6,561,621
February	32,992,723	May 20	7,460,904
March	38,488,670		
Total since July 1			$317,600,459
Against same date 1870			255,384,194
Increase since July 1			$62,216,265

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	March	$22,139,332
August	13,592,530	April 5	5,525,810
September	16,082,468	April 12	3,867,399
October	16,659,464	April 19	3,810,849
November	24,913,352	April 26	5,168,728
December	19,840,326	May 3	3,910,936
January	18,837,876	May 10	3,846,933
February	18,739,742	May 17	4,306,496
Total since July 1			$197,809,020
Against same date 1870			174,195,222
Increase since July 1			$23,613,798

Gold, May 20, 1871, 111⅞ Ᵽ cent.
Gold, May 21, 1870, 114⅞ Ᵽ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	April 1	$742,831
August	10,587,040	April 8	846,617
September	4,618,860	April 15	1,690,422
October	2,416,356	April 22	3,332,799
November	4,896,257	April 29	3,332,493
December	1,950,879	May 6	1,803,807
January	2,149,211	May 13	2,833,236
February	4,022,066	May 20	2,417,998
March	7,669,880		
Total since July 1			$72,092,205
Against same date 1870			26,887,354
Increase since July 1			$45,204,881

The following are the Customs receipt in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,180,760	July	$17,495,431
August	15,645,267	August	2,122,753
September	14,704,024	September	3,998,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,920	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May 6	2,662,986	May 6	6,548,896
May 13	2,993,007	May 13	3,572,936
May 20	2,754,427	May 20	2,221,432
Total, 1871	$132,912,992	Total, 1871	$80,054,605
Total, 1870	120,794,128	Total, 1870	82,027,861

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		May 21, '70.
American Gold	111⅜@112@⅛@111⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s., May and November	111⅛@111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s., January and July	113⅞@114¼	114¼
U. S. 5 Ᵽ cent. 10-40s	109⅞@110⅛	108⅞
Central Pacific 6 Ᵽ cents	101⅛@102¼@101⅛	93⅞
Union Pacific 6 Ᵽ cents	94@93¼	96
Union Pacific Land Grants	85¼@86⅛	....
New-York Central	98¼@100⅛	101⅞
New-York Central Scrip	93⅞@95	96⅞
Rock Island	114¼@115¼	119¼
Lake Shore	108⅜@113¼	86⅞
North-western Common	84¼@86⅛	81¼
North-western Preferred	97@97⅛	89¼
Reading	113⅞@114¼	104⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	51¼@52¼	38⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛@62⅛	65
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@81½	79¾
Tolego and Wabash	64¼@64¾	58⅛
Union Pacific	36¼@36¾	....
Erie	25⅛@34¼@29⅞	23¼

The Public Funds were steady through the day, closing firm; the Southern State Bonds quiet; the Pacific Railroad Bonds steady; the Railroad Stocks strong, but under less speculative excitement than on Friday, closing as follows, after the late Board of the Stock Exchange, as compared with Friday night. The Erie movement excited less remark than earlier in the week:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100½	100⅜
N.Y.C.and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	95
Reading Railroad	114⅜	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	115⅜
North-west Common	86½	86¼
North-west Preferred	98	98¼
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46¼
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81½
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62¼
Lake Shore	112¼	113¼
Ohio and Mississippi	51½	52¼
Toledo and Wabash	64¼	64⅜
Western Telegraph	59⅞	60
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	101⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	93½	93½
Union Land Grants	87	86½
Union Incomes	88⅜	88½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 20.

Gold receipts	$893,537 28
Gold payments	1,786,597 39
Gold balance	56,945,376 31
Currency receipts	554,374 81
Currency payments	1,007,508 08
Currency balance	6,828,396 44
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,462,000 00
Customs	451,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 Ᵽ cent., reg., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114
6 Ᵽ cent., coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67....113⅛
5-20 reg., '62....111⅛	5-20 coup., '67....114
5-20 coup., '62....111⅛	5-20 coup., '68....114⅛
5-20 reg., '64....111⅛	10-40 reg....109⅛
5-20 coup., '64....111⅛	10-40 coup....110⅛
5-20 reg., '65....111⅛	6s currency....115⅛
5-20 coup., '65....111⅛	New Loan 5s....111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 70⅛	Ak.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 70⅛	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 45
Va. 6s, old.... 68¾	Ohio 6s, '86....105⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 72	Ill. Canal bs., '70....111⅛
Va. 6s, reg. old.... 56½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....101
Ga. 6s.... 88	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....101
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 92⅛	Ill. 6s, War Loan....101
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.... 94⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N. Car. 6s, old.... 48	Ind. 5s....100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '66.... 38	Mich. 6s, '78....100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds. 26⅛	Mich. 6s, '83....100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.... 20⅛	N. Y. reg. B. L....109⅛
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 63⅛	N. Y. coup. B. L....109⅛
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72....106
Mo. 6s.... 95⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73....106
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. Iss. 94⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74....106
La. 6s.... 69	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....106
La. 6s, new bonds.... 62⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....107
Cal. 7s....114	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78....107⅛
Conn. 6s....102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74....100⅛
R. I., 6s....102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75....100⅛
Ala. 5s.... 70	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76....102
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 55	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....137	Marine....165
Manhattan....153	Commonwealth.... 93
Merchants'....118⅛	Importers' & Traders'.168⅛
Mechanics'....137	Park....161
America....150	Second National....180
City....225	Fourth National....114
Phenix....110	Ninth National....114
Tradesmen's....156	Tenth National....124
Fulton....155	Gold Exchange.... 75⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Gallatin National....118	Del. & Hud. Canal....123
Merchants' Exchange.102⅛	Pennsylvania Coal....220
Seventh Ward....108	Maryland Coal Co.... 30⅛
Commerce....120	American Coal.... 51⅛
Mechanics' Bnkg Ass.115	Spring Mountain Coal 50
Ocean.... 90	Canton Co., Baltimore. 84
American Exchange.113⅛	Con. Coal of Maryland 39⅛
Pacific....190	Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 32⅛
Chatham....171	Western Union Tel.... 60
Bank of the Republic.116	Quicksilver Mining.... 12
Bank of N. America..105	Quicksilver Pref.... 19
Hanover....107	Mariposa Mining.... 5⅛
Metropolitan....134⅛	Mariposa Pref.... 9⅛
Citizens'....141	Adams Express.... 80⅛
People's....145	Wells Fargo Express. 40⅛
Market....128	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2⅛
Nassau....106⅛	American M. U. Ex... 56⅛
Shoe and Leather....160	United States Ex.... 57⅛
St. Nicholas....118	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 45⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89⅛	Han. & Naples 1st.... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 89⅛	Gt. Western 1st, '88.... 92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	Gt. Western 2d, '93.... 85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.101	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76..101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 85
Erie 1st Ext....100	Galena & Chi. 2d.... 95⅛
Erie 1st Ind.... 92⅛	Chi., R. I. & P....103
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 98	Morris & Essex 1st...101
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 90	Morris & Essex 2d.... 97
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 83⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....102⅛
Long Dock bds.... 91	N. J. Cen. new bds...101⅛
Buff.,N.Y. & E. 1st,'77. 90⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.103⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.105	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100
Harlem 1st 7s....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 96⅛
Harlem Con. & S.F.6s. 90⅛	P.F.W.&C.8Ᵽc.eq.bs.101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 92	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F. 92
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.... 91	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 99⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..118⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 Ᵽ c. 1st.112⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F....100⅛
Mich. So. 7 Ᵽ c. 2d.... 97	Chi. & Alton 1st....103
M.S. & N.I. S.F. 7 Ᵽ c.100⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.... 93
Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.. 99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....100⅛
Central Pacific bds..101⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 95⅛
Union Pacific 1st bds. 93⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 96⅛
Union Pacific L. G. 7s. 85⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 95
Union Pacific Inc. 10s. 88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.106⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 Ᵽ c., '75....105	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 97⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 95⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.... 86	M. & S. P., L & M. div. 90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 76⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 87
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 99	Marietta & Cin. 1st... 95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 92⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 98
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 92	Joliet & Chi. 1st....108
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds. 87⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 99⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 71
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..104⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 90
Lack. & Western bds.101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.. 99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 76
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 94⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 85
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 89⅛	

A request, in writing, by two-thirds of the Stockholders in the interest of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, has been made upon the President, Mr. MCCULLOCH, for a special meeting of the Directors, to act upon the subject of an extra Dividend, in scrip, on the stock, and it is stated that such a meeting will be held in this City to-morrow week, May 30.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now ready to deliver the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $65,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly as the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
.... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18.....
Entered .... Recorded ....
....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, (see Circular below,) will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six Ᵽ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks*, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six Ᵽ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise, it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, August 1, and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the Designated Depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the iron for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, beside an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 91 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new U. S. Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871.

☞WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $358,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the
Earnings of 1871 at $9,000,000
And expenses at 4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings.. $4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
Have removed
TO NO. 18 WALL-ST.
We buy and sell Gold over the counter at Gold Room quotations, free of commission.

☞THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY bearing *seven and three-tenths per cent. interest* per annum, *payable in gold*, are offered for sale at *par and accrued interest*. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on a *railroad two thousand miles long*, and on a *land grant of sixty-five millions of acres*, being in all respects the safest and most profitable security now in the market.

For the fullest information, address
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company.
New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts. Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st. Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TANNER & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Leather, sides	15,079
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Resin, bbls	1,240
Cotton, bales	1,770	Pork, bbls	735
Cotton-seed Meal, bls.	129	Cut-meats, pkgs	233
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	80	Grease, pkgs	563
Dried Fruit, pkgs	47	Lard, pkgs	565
Eggs, bbls	1,818	Lard, kegs	100
Flour, bbls	16,490	Butter, pkgs	2,644
Wheat, bushels	26,760	Cheese, boxes	2,386
Corn, bushels	71,861	Tallow, pkgs	10
Oats, bushels	20,550	Oil-cake, pkgs	627
Malt, bushels	1,250	Pea-nuts, bushels	874
Beans, bushels	537	Rice, pkgs	21
Peas, bushels	100	Starch, boxes	1,600
Corn-meal, bbls	1,585	Tobacco, hhds	376
Corn-meal, bags	525	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,375
Hops, bales	158	Whisky, bbls	271
Hemp, bales	14	Wool, bales	163

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Bridgewater*, for Liverpool—67 hhds. Tobacco, 39,903 bushels Wheat, 11 cases Sperm-oil, 1,220 bales Cotton, 179 bbls. Resin, 34 bales Hog-hair, 100 hhds. Syrup, 164 logs Mahogany, 1,156 pieces Fustic.

By the bark *J. Ferrin*, for Liverpool—450 tcs. Lard, 113 bales Cotton, 69 tons Manganese Ore, 400 hhds. Syrup.

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—52 pkgs. Machinery, 50 tcs. Beef, 6,462 boxes Cheese, 312 bales Cotton, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 453 boxes Bacon, 82 bags Clover-seed, 105 tcs. Lard, 50 cases Lard, 21 boxes Hams, 325 bbls. Pork, 950 bbls. Flour, 134 pkgs. Leather, 75 cases Milk, 16 tcs. Grease, 12 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Sir R. Peel*, for London—8 cases Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, 10,745 bushels Wheat, 3,798 bbls. Flour, 3,900 pieces Heading, 50 cases Paper, 300 cases Oysters, 209 boxes Clocks, 1,500 bbls. Linseed-cake.

By the bark *Castello*, for Gloucester—17,440 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—6 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Woolens, 662 bales Cotton, 520 Oars, 220,579 lbs. Lard, 170 pkgs. Cocoa, 50 bbls. Potash, 69 bdls. Whalebone, 125 bags Oats, 23 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *N. K. Clements*, for Havre—382 casks Whale-oil, 650 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 40 bales Cotton, 50 bbls. Potashes, 3,600 Staves, 450 bbls. Flour, 127 bags Coffee.

By the bark *Atalanta*, for Bremen—3,470 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mary*, for Hamburg—735 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Clara*, for Bremen—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Breatoe*, for Stettin—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, Ᵽ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse, 317 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at about former prices; sales, here, 1,108 bags by the *Ptolemy*, 1,025 bags by the *Ethiopia*, and (late yesterday,) 4,542 bags by the *Merrimac*; and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Aquidneck*, on private terms. The *North America* has arrived here with a cargo of 6,799 bags. In other kinds business has been dull, but prices have been without change of moment; 258 bags Savanilla were sold, for consumption, on private terms. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¼c.; Curacoa, 13c@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, Ᵽ lb.

COTTON—The offerings have been light at an advance of ⅛c. Ᵽ lb., thus checking business; sales, since our last, 1,458 bales for early delivery, (of which 168 bales were to arrive,) including 309 bales to shippers, 858 bales to spinners, 141 bales to speculators, and 150 bales in transit. Also, 4,900 bales for future delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for May, 200 bales at 15¼c.; June, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 15¼c.; July, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; and today, for May, 200 bales at 15¼c.; June, 300 bales at 15 5-16c., 400 bales at 15⅜c.; July, 600 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,100 bales at 15⅝c.; August, 200 bales at 15¾c.; September, 300 bales at 15⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 15.16c.; June, 15.25c.; July, 15.57c.; August, 15.72c. The receipts at this port today were 1,774 bales, including 816 bales from Charleston, 129 bales from Norfolk, 431 bales from Wilmington, and 398 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,992
Receipts last week	12,451
Receipts the preceding week	16,003
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	954,163
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	2,847
Exports since Sept. 1	586,849
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,212
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	77,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending.	—1868-69.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70.— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71.— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,307	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,672	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,041
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,678	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,958	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,409
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	80,582
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	86,280	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	80,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,050	151,270	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,270
Dec. 25	70,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,568
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,030	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,860	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,203
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,057	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	58,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	102,182
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	82,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,893	78,862
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,012	84,482
May 6	21,050	33,121	57,686	37,705	51,540	74,223
May 13	21,608	31,333	38,977	50,233	47,069	75,957
May 20	10,989	43,437	44,708	46,890	46,775	79,999

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	16,538	109,394	17,071	30,004
Mobile	4,782	22,985	5,225	....
Galveston	5,075	58,274	991	2,777
Florida	47	....	....	....
Savannah	5,543	30,938	2,772	2,822
Charleston	3,550	17,360	2,380	4,810
New-York	8,023	76,791	9,652	825
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	2,317	44,074	670	....
Total this week	46,775	359,816	38,761	41,238
Previously reported	3,669,765	....	2,115,299	651,060
Total since Sept. 1, '70	3,716,540	359,816	2,154,060	692,298
Same time last year	2,681,364	298,462	1,274,450	638,537

Stock in the Interior Towns, May 19.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	13,880	13,420
Columbus, Ga	3,595	7,050
Macon, Ga	3,024	7,760
Selma, Ala	1,820	4,100
Montgomery, Ala	4,510	5,885
Memphis, Tenn	10,530	15,888
Nashville, Tenn	1,563	4,935
Total	38,922	59,038

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	937,000	590,000	382,950
Afloat from India	114,000	151,000	394,000
Afloat from America	260,000	122,000	184,000
Stock in London	91,550	32,480	74,320
Afloat for London	80,000	38,000	46,000
Stock in Havre	26,010	85,000	39,400
Afloat for Havre	18,910	89,717	67,704
Stock in Bremen	51,822	19,103	7,261
Afloat for Bremen	46,932	14,828	8,821
Stock in United States ports	359,816	298,462	174,228
Stock in the interior towns	38,922	59,038	31,754
Total	2,024,962	1,499,628	1,410,438
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	525,334	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	614,524
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	75,000	50,000	60,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅛d.	11⅛d.	11⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅛c.	23⅛c.	29⅛c.
Price of Gold	111⅞	114⅞	143⅞

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,911	795,49
Received since	2,681,364	3,716,540
Total	2,692,275	3,792,489
Exported	1,912,987	2,846,358
Present stock	298,462	359,816
Balance to spinners	480,826	586,315

The receipts this week have been 46,775 bales, against 44,703 the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 79,991 bales, against 46,509 bales in 1870. The excess in receipts is now 1,035,176 bales, pointing to a crop of 4,150,000 bales, with the same amount at the ports from this time to 31st August, and with the same overland shipments for the year. Next week we compare with 30,771 bales, and the week after with 22,258 bales. The whole fourteen weeks to 1st September last year averaged 11,882 bales. While the Atlantic States have delivered 50 Ᵽ cent. over last year, the country tributary to New-Orleans and Galveston has given so far only 22 Ᵽ cent. increase. We look for enough increase from these places to make the total receipts at least 50 Ᵽ cent. over last year for the balance of the season. If this be correct, the supply available would be the 359,000 bales stock, and 250,000 bales yet to come in; total, 609,000 bales. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that spinners have taken 100,000 bales more from the ports, so far, than last year. As the consumption is no larger than in 1870, and the overland receipts at the mills must be at least as large, it is safe to say that spinners hold 100,000 bales more stock than on the 20th May, 1870.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegram from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain.	Continent.	—1870— Great Britain.	Continent.
Exports, 13th May to 19th May, inclusive	17,000	12,000	42,713	8,889
Previously reported	303,000	166,000	291,205	113,207
Total	320,000	188,000	333,918	122,096
Decrease to Great Britain				13,918
Excess to Continent				65,904

Receipts at Bombay from 13th May to 19th May, 50,000 bales, against 63,000 bales same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull for most kinds of State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers, under rather freer offerings, though holders of desirable lots were unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65; very good to fancy, $6 65@$7 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 60; poor to very good shipping brands round, hoop Extra Ohio, $6 30@$6 65 Ᵽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, Ᵽ bbl	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 35
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 10
Extra State	6 20@ 7 10
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 15@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in request and held with firmness; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, Ᵽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at from $4 20@$6 15 for very inferior to choice, Ᵽ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, Ᵽ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 00@20 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been seriously depressed since our last, by more liberal offerings, particularly for forward delivery, less favorable advices from Liverpool, and the increasing firmness in ocean freights, on a diminished supply of room. The demand has been quite moderate, mostly from export buyers, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, closing heavily. The bulk of the business was in new No. 2 Spring, at $1 54@$1 55, closing at $1 54 afloat, and $1 53@$1 54, closing with sellers at $1 53, to arrive, and in choice new Amber Western and State, (Winter,) at $1 65@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65 in store and afloat. The dealings in most other kinds have been limited, and values have been somewhat irregular. For June delivery, seller's option, there were bids reported for new No. 2 Spring, at the close, of only $1 51, with $1 52@$1 53 asked, Ᵽ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 59@$1 66, chiefly Amber, at $1 65 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at (nominally) $1 55@$1 56, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 54@$1 55 afloat, and $1 53@$1 54 seller May; Old and Mixed Spring, $1 35@$1 48; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 66, and White California at $1 75 Ᵽ bushel. Corn has been offered more freely at a further reduction of 2c.@3c. Ᵽ bushel, yet the demand has been on a comparatively moderate scale both for home use and for shipment, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 71c.@75c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 72c.@73c. for fair to very good dry samples, afloat; 75c.@76¼c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 74½c.@76¼c. for White Western, Ᵽ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but quoted steady at $1 05@$1 08 for New Western, and $1 20 for New State, Ᵽ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Barley-malt continues in light request at from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City. Oats have been in light supply and quoted firmer, but have been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels at 68c.@72½c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice new Mixed and White Western Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 70c.@71c. for do., afloat; 70c.@71½c. for State; 70½c.@72½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, Ᵽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 950 bbls. Flour and 39,902 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,098 bbls. Flour and 16,745 bushels Wheat for London; 17,440 bushels Wheat for Gloucester, and 473 bbls. Flour for Havre. The export clearances hence for European ports during the week have been 20,521 bbls. Flour, 228,250 bushels Wheat, 95,110 bushels Corn, and 9,857 bushels Rye. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 19, 1871:

Lumber—M. Fraffarn, Boonville; Bob Hyslap, Boonville; Union Forever, Oswego; Ibis, Oswego; George Jemison, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego; Job Oswego; D. B. Austin, Oswego; J. G. Merseraw, Olean; C. W. Watkins, Tonawanda; Lottie Dean, Tonawanda; Gun, Utica; S. R. Harrington, Salina; Sunrise, Salina; Jas. M. Bryant, Buffalo; Melvina, Lyon's Falls; Ella Sisters, Lyon's Falls.

Corn—W. H. Dunn, Buffalo; A. W. Horton, Buffalo; C. A. Hess, Buffalo; John T. Spaulding, Buffalo; S. W. Jerome, Buffalo; Hattie Sweeney, Buffalo; Frank Chrisholm, Buffalo; Wm. F. Dean, Buffalo; Fannie Mattison, Buffalo; Nellie & George, Buffalo; Dr. L. R. Herrick, Buffalo; E. Hennessey, Buffalo; Pennsylvania, Buffalo.

Coal—Ed. Jones, Seneca Lake; Morris Run, No. 50, Geneva; Capt. P. Hammond, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 21, Watkins; W. W. Allen, Watkins.

Wheat—Mystic, Buffalo; Ida A. Butts, Buffalo; News Boy, Buffalo; Dictator, Buffalo; Dave & Morse, Buffalo; John M. Coats, Buffalo; Winneford Winters, Buffalo; Whale, Buffalo; H. F. Cady, Buffalo; Carrie King, Buffalo; P. Peter, Buffalo; J. L. Brothers, Buffalo; E. D. Care, Oswego; Billey Clark, Buffalo; Thos. Kimbie, Syracuse; E. P. Penfield, Oswego.

The first canal-boat from the break, *A. Kenrick*, laden with No. 2 Spring Wheat, arrived this morning, consigned to Messrs. J. M. FISKE & Co. The Wheat was sold for export at $1 54 Ᵽ 60 lbs.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet since our last at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, Ᵽ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at from 80c.@$1 80 for the range of qualities, short and long, Ᵽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue steady, though rather slow of sale, at from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, Ᵽ lb. Receipts, 158 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 45c.@70c., Ᵽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active, and quoted firm, with sales reported of 3,800 bbls. Strained, part at $2 55@$2 60, closing at $2 60; and 475 bbls. Pale at $6@$7, Ᵽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,240 bbls.; exports, 679 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely, part to arrive, and has been quoted much lower, and weak as to price, with sales of 165 bbls. at from 51½c.@56c., the latter an extreme quotation, closing at about 51½c. for merchantable, Ᵽ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51½c.@52½c. Ᵽ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 52½@$7 50 Ᵽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 65; Pitch, $2 75 Ᵽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The speculative dealings in Crude, in bulk, at the Creek, were again quite extensive, and higher prices were noted, the market closing somewhat irregularly. Sales were reported of 27,500 bbls., various options, within the next four months, at $4 70@$4 80 for Lower, and $4 60@$4 65 for Upper Road deliveries, Ᵽ bbl. In the local market, Crude, in bulk, has been held with much firmness, on the basis of 14½c., for early delivery, with a fair inquiry noted, and sales of 1,500 bbls. Shipping Crude has been quiet, but confidently held at 18¾c., here, and 17¾c.@18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,030 bbls. Refined has been in fair demand, and quoted a shade higher, on very moderate offerings. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 24¾c.@24⅞c., and 5,000 bbls. do., June, at 25¼c. Ᵽ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 6,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 24⅞c.; 9,500 bbls. do., June, at 25¼c.@25⅜c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., July, at 25¾c. Ᵽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 5,990 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 5,970 bbls. and 1,000 cases for Bremen, and 3,300 bbls. for Stettin. And from Philadelphia, 107,501 gallons for Exeter, England, and 77,024¼ for Elsinore and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in good demand and firm at from 28c.@29c. Ᵽ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at 8¾c., in shipping order, and has been held at 9c. Ᵽ gallon, thus checking transactions. The export clearances include 735 bbls. Naphtha for Hamburg.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more confident demand, and quoted somewhat stronger in price. Sales have been reported of 585 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for New Western Mess; $15 75@$16 for City do.; $13@$13 50 for New Prime and extra Prime, Ᵽ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted for New Western, on the basis of $16, seller June, and $16@$16 12½, seller July; sales, 1,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at from 6¼c.@7c. Ᵽ lb. Cut-meats have been dull and weak in price at 11c.@13¼c. for Hams, 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, Ᵽ lb.; sales, equal to 130 pkgs. Bacon has been in more request at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Long Clear, 9c. for Short Clear, 8¾c.@8¾c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Cumberland, sales 1,190 pkgs. Lard continues in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¾c. for new Western Steam, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller June at 11c., seller July at 11¼c., and seller August at 11½c. Ᵽ lb. Beef has been inactive at unchanged rates; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, Ᵽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in slack request within the range of from $22 50@$27 50 for Prime Mess, and $27@$30 for India Mess, Ᵽ tierce; sales, 160 tcs. India Mess on private terms. Beef Hams have been quiet and nominal at from $25@$28 Ᵽ bbl. New Crop Butter continues in slack demand within our range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 23c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@23c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@18c. Ᵽ lb. The day's receipts were 2,644 pkgs. Cheese rules quiet at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@13c. for Western. The day's receipts have been 2,386 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been very quiet since our last; sales having been confined to 188 hhds. Cuba, at 9¼c. for scant good Refining, and 10¼c. for Centrifugal. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10¼c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10¼c. Ᵽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand at from 11c.@13¼c., as the extremes, Ᵽ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 11¼c.@12c. Ᵽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light supply and moderate demand and rather firmer, with sales reported of 200 bbls., chiefly at 93¼c. for iron bound pkgs., Ᵽ gallon; receipts, 271 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet since our last. Rates have been quoted firmer in most instances, on a limited offering of room, particularly of berth-room, by steam, to British ports. The demand for accommodation has been good, especially for Grain, Flour and Petroleum, but the extreme claims of ship-owners checked business. The movements in the line of charters were on a restricted scale, as shippers were not disposed to pay asking rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam, and 7-32d.@¼d. by sail, Ᵽ lb.; 53,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d., with 9½d. asked for Wheat, Ᵽ bushel; 400 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 23s. 6d. Ᵽ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. Ᵽ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Corn at 8¾d. Ᵽ bushel. For Bremen, a North German ship, with 5,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Bristol, 24,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Hamburg, a Norwegian ship, of 788 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. Ᵽ bbl. For Havre, an American brig, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 7½d. Ᵽ bbl. For a Continental port, a British brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 6s. 6d. Ᵽ bbl., an exceptionally high rate. For a Baltic port, a Norwegian brig, of 209 tons register, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. Ᵽ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, an American bark, of 373 tons register, with about 2,150 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; and an American bark, (now at Boston,) with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. Ᵽ bbl. For Gibraltar, 200 hhds. Tobacco; also, an Italian bark of 499 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark of 455 tons register, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. Ᵽ bbl. For a Continental port, a ship with general cargo, reported without reliable particulars. From the Bristol Channel, a ship with coal for Panama, at 35s. Ᵽ ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 20.—FLOUR quiet and easier. WHEAT—No. 2 quiet and declined 2c.@2¼c.; sales at $1 27¼@$1 27⅜c., cash; closed at $1 26⅜, seller June; during the afternoon steady at $1 26⅜, seller May. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed, 2c.@2¼c. lower; closed at $1 51⅜, cash; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS declined 1c.; No. 2, 49½c. RYE—No. 2 declined 4c.; sales at 81c.@83c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring nominally 80c. HIGHWINES active and firm at 90c. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK $15 62½@$15 75, seller June. LARD, 10¼c., seller June. MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS active at $3 85@$4 15. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 222,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firmer; Corn to Buffalo, per steam, 6c.; Oats, per sail, 4c.

BUFFALO, May 20.—RECEIPTS—6,300 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—74,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye. RAILROAD SHIPMENTS—28,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. Canal FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 11c., Corn, 10c., Rye 10c., Oats 7c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 37¾c.; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 38. CORN dull and lower; sales, 15,000 bushels Mixed Western at 60½c., and small lots at 61c. OATS dull; sales, 15,000 bushels Western at 58¼c., and small lots at 59c.@60c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. Mess PORK dull at $17. LARD dull at 11¼c.@11¼c. HIGHWINES nominal, 90c.@91c.

TOLEDO, May 20.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; $1 40 for Amber Michigan; $1 42¼@$1 42¼ for No. 1 Red Wabash; $1 43¼ for No. 2 Red Wabash; $1 41 for No. 1 Dayton and Michigan Red. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 58¼c.; Low Mixed, 57¼c.; Yellow, 59¼c.; Michigan, 57¼c.; White, 60c. OATS steady; No. 1, 57¼c.@58c.; No. 2, 56c.; Michigan, 56¼c. FREIGHTS very dull; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5¼c.@6c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—400 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15¼c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 4,573 bales; gross receipts, 4,567 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 10,286 bales; to Bremen, 1,007 bales; to Genoa, 425 bales; coastwise, 899 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 113,869 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $6 85@$7. PORK dull and lower; Mess, $17 75. LARD—Tierce, 11c.@11¼c.; Keg, 12c.@12¼c.; all others unchanged. Bank STERLING, 24. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼ Ᵽ cent. premium. GOLD, 112¼.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red, $1 45. CORN dull and declined 2c.; High Mixed, 62c. OATS nominal. PETROLEUM—Crude excited and higher; held at $5 25@$5 30; Refined firmer at 22¼c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—COTTON in good demand; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 566 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,399 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,403.

GALVESTON, May 20.—COTTON quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,500 bales; exports, coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 59,567 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 45c. RESIN firm at $2 15 for Strained, to $5 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE firm; Yellow Dip, $3 15; Virginia, $4. TAR—No sales.

MOBILE, May 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 231 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,464 bales; coastwise, 829 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 19,923 bales.

BOSTON, May 20.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 16¼c.@16¼c.; net receipts, 285 bales; gross, 1,770 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,000 bales.

NORFOLK, May 20.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 171 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,518 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 289 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 13,069 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 20.—COTTON—The market closed quiet but steady at 14¼c.@14¼c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 215 bales; receipts, 100 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 35c.; stock, 1,890 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities dull. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties 89¼.

FRANKFORT, May 19—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 95¼@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 19th inst., have been 30,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17¼d.@17¼d. Ᵽ gallon.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾c. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 7s. 9-16d. for Middling.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Arrived, ships *Coronet*, from New-Orleans April 6, with 2,592 bales of Cotton; *Felicia*, from New-Orleans April 7, with 3,962 bales; *Bonaventura*, from Mobile April 11, with 2,744 bales; *Altesa*, from New-Orleans April 8, with 4,164 bales.

HAVANA, May 20.—SUGAR—Business small, but prices firm; No. 12 firm at 10¾@11 reals. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas—33,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds., of which 21,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas—413,000 boxes and 8,500 hhds. BACON steady at 16c.@17c. COAL-OIL dull. FLOUR dull. HAMS steady; American Salted, 19c.@21c.; Sugar-cured, 24c.@26c. LARD dull; kegs, 16¾c.; tins, 17c. POTATOES steady. The market is abundantly supplied with American provisions. LUMBER steady; cooperage neglected. FREIGHTS closed flat; Box Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in United States, $1; hogshead Sugar do., $4 50@$5 50; hogshead Molasses do., $3@$4, Ᵽ ton, to Falmouth and orders, 25s. A deficiency of one-fourth is calculated in the Tobacco crop.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

MISS F. B. PRIEST HAS REMOVED her school from No. 203 East 16th-st. to No. 229 East 19th-st.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A LONG and well-established boarding and day school, for young ladies, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. The building is large, the grounds extensive and tastefully laid out; the place, from its healthfulness and retirement, is well fitted for the purpose designed. Address, with references, &c., A. WILLIAMSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH governess understanding all the highest branches, music and French; can be recommended by some of the best families. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix.
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.
JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-law6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Messrs. Caroselli, Orlandini and Reina.

WALLACK'S TAEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PLAYING WITH FIRE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart and Mrs. Barry and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moulenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., near Broadway.
USED UP and MR. GATHERWOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Harkins, and Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Linda Dietz.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Paris was entered at two points at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the forces of the Assembly, the insurgents abandoning the ramparts. On Saturday the Communists abandoned several small places in the suburbs of Paris, returning to the city, in a state of disorder. Breaching batteries on the slope of Fort de Mont Valerien had opened on the ramparts, and everything was in readiness for the storming of the city. The Central Committee, on Saturday, threatened to confiscate the Government securities (rentes) of absent Parisians, unless they returned to their domiciles within forty-eight hours. G. PYATT proposed, in the Commune, that bachelors be taxed, and the confessional be abolished. President THIERS has officially announced the success of the Versailles forces, and a terrible bombardment is in progress all along the line.

There are reports that FAVRE and SIMON will withdraw from the Versailles Government. ROCHEFORT is at Versailles under arrest. Reports are contradictory regarding the mood of the Communists, some representing them as hopeful and others as despondent. BISMARCK and FAVRE have arrived at Frankfort to exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace. Dr. DOELLINGER is to visit London.

GENERAL.

Friend SAMUEL M. JANNEY, of Virginia, will resign his position as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nebraska, next Autumn, and will return home. His advanced years, and the severe Winters of Nebraska, impel him to the resignation. He will then have been absent about two years and a half. The person who will be recommended by the Friends to fill his place is BARCLAY WHITE, of New-Jersey, a well-known and most excellent man.

The Tehuantepec surveying party is on its way home. Capt. SHUFELDT reports that a thorough survey has been made of this route, and he is satisfied that an interoceanic surface canal can be built across that isthmus with no more expense than the importance of the work will justify.

The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Congressional Committee, met Saturday morning, and without transacting any business, adjourned till the 1st of June.

The coal troubles, having eventuated in bloodshed, are now rapidly subsiding. The difficulties between the operators and working men, which led to the strike in January last, having been settled by the decision of the umpire, Judge ELWELL, the whole Schuylkill region is now fairly at work.

Ex-Senator HIRAM R. REVELS has been elected President of Alcorn University, at Jackson, Miss. Mr. REVELS was nominated by Gov. ALCORN, and the election was an unanimous one. The remaining officers and members of the University Board are gentlemen who will do no discredit to their positions.

The Blossom Club excursionists are on their way home from California.

It is announced that the debate on the pending treaty is conducted with fairness, and no disposition is shown by Senators to unnecessarily delay final disposition of the document. The President is anxious that Mr. SCHENCK shall take to England the ratified treaty on Wednesday next, which is considered feasible.

JOHN MCGINNIS, of Stony Hollow, Ulster County, was cut to pieces on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad on Thursday night. He was asleep on the track, and the train ran over him.

The forests in the Highlands, Sullivan and Ulster Counties, are afire, and considerable tracts of woodland have been burnt over. Many deer and bears are believed to have perished in the Shandaken Mountains.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Chicago, Saturday, the Committee of Twenty-one on the benevolent work of the Church made their report, setting forth a complete plan of operations for the future. It was accepted and made the second order for Wednesday next.

The Massachusetts Legislature propose to investigate the probable effects of the Washington Treaty on the fisheries.

Winnipeg advices state that the military force is being disbanded as resident settlers. Lumber is scarce, and the Government are building sheds for the temporary shelter of emigrants. The public budget has been made up on the most favorable terms. The Legislature was prorogued by the Governor with the usual ceremonies.

M. TREIBHARD, the French Minister, is going back to France.

The Binghamton *Leader* asserts that RULLOFF confessed to its editor that he fired the shot that killed MYRICK, and that he also murdered his wife, insisting, however, repeatedly, that he did not kill his child, and that she is still alive, mentioning the name by which she is now known, and the place where she is. As all the particulars are reserved for a "book," these assertions may be received with caution.

WILLIAM A. GLOVER, who was arrested in New-York on Friday, was brought to Boston, Saturday, charged with the robbery of the Boylston Bank, two years ago.

The citizens of Winthrop, Me., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that town Saturday. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN delivered the oration.

The statement that the young lady who committed suicide at the Stevens House, New-York, was a niece of Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, of Rochester, N. Y., is wholly incorrect. Mr. SELDEN never had a niece bearing his name.

The United States Senate, Taturday, spent some time in hearing personal explanations regarding the premature disclosure of the treaty lately submitted, but they brought out no new facts. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session.

The recently reported Indian depredations and hostilities, in the Kiowa section, are discredited. The movements of troops in Texas and on the Red River have prevented the customary moonlight raids.

A man named ROBERT LANE, from New-York, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Penn., for robbing a safe. He was found in possession of sixty implements of the most approved patterns.

What is the Use of a Democratic Party?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the ornamental candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor, and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, have both been trying their hands at constructing a new platform for the Democratic Party of the country—the first in a letter to a fellow-Democrat in Missouri, and the last in a series of resolutions submitted to an Ohio Convention. It is worthy of note that both these shining lights of the new Democratic faith arrive at substantially the same conclusions, and erect substantially the same platform; but the most striking thing about it is that their new platform amounts to a virtual surrender of the Democratic Party into the hands of the Republicans. In erecting such a platform, these Democratic architects have evidently "builded better than they knew," and, if it is to be adopted, their party might as well disperse into thin air. Listen to Mr. ADAMS:

"The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black?"

Surely no Republican need ask for sounder doctrine than that. Both VALLANDIGHAM and ADAMS lay down, as the first plank in their new platform, that the Democratic Party shall "accept the situation," and abide in good faith by the results of the war—all the amendments to the Constitution included. This is all that the Republicans ask, and, when this is done, there will be really no important points of difference between the two parties, so far as principles or measures are concerned. Almost the only ground of attack which the Democratic Party has today against their opponents, arises out of measures that have been rendered necessary by the refusal of that party to accept, in good faith, the issues settled by the war. As Mr. ADAMS truly says: "The people (not the Republican Party) will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, *which is the real significance of the present administration*, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed." When the Democratic Party shall convince the people that it has no longer any design to dispute these trophies, the people may consent to accept the new platform—though it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will deem it necessary to drop the name of Republicans, and assume that of Democrats, merely to accommodate these eleventh-hour converts.

The Protection of Passengers.

The point raised by a correspondent, on Saturday, regarding the protection of passengers by railroads or other public conveyances, has lately been determined in Maine by fixing the responsibility on the corporation or individuals owning the conveyance. It may be that the law will not directly interpose save in the event of absolute, as distinguished from technical, assault. But, in the case referred to, the law holds the Company fully responsible for the passenger's protection. The duty of railway companies is declared not to cease with the mere safe convenance of their passengers. The companies are likewise bound to guard their passengers from annoyance or insult. Hence, the convenient refuge of the conductor who declined to interfere in behalf of our correspondent, "R. G. W."—that he had "no control over a man's tongue,"—comes to naught.

The plaintiff in the suit to which we have once before referred, being in a railway-car, gave up his ticket, on demand, to a brakeman. Soon after, the brakeman came back and asked for the ticket again. He was reminded that he had already received it, but burst into a fit of rage, and swore that no such thing had occurred. He went on to abuse the unfortunate passenger in a style quite worthy of a New-York rough. The passenger was a liar, a cheat who was trying to evade the payment of his fare, and this was not the first time he had tried it. Finally, leaning over the passenger, the brakeman brought his fist close to his victim's face, shaking it violently, and threatening then and there to "split his head open," and "spill his brains" on the spot. Still, there was no physical assault; but, as in the case of our correspondent, the law regards this kind of attack as a technical or constructive assault, and of a nature to justify the award of damages. Now the defendants, the employers of the warlike brakeman, were proved to have been made aware of that official's misconduct. It was also shown that, well knowing the facts, they did not discharge the man, but kept him on in their employ, in which he continued at the time of the trial. The Court instructed the jury that the case was one for exemplary damages; and the jury returned a verdict for $3,850, and the appellate Courts have coincided with the first Judge in refusing to set the verdict aside.

The Judge laid down the law substantially as follows: That the common carrier's obligation is to carry his passengers safely and properly and to treat them respectfully; and if he intrusts the performance of this duty to servants, the law holds him responsible for the manner in which they execute the trust. The law seems to be well settled now that the carrier is obliged to defend his passenger from violence and insult, *from whatever source they may arise*. It is true that the carrier is not regarded as an absolute insurer of his passenger's safety against every possible danger; but he is bound to use all such reasonable precautions as human judgment and foresight are capable of to make the journey of his passenger safe and comfortable. He must, consequently, not only protect his passenger against the violence and insults of strangers and co-passengers, but also against the violence and insults of his own servants. Hence, if this duty to the passenger is not performed, if this protection is not furnished, but, on the contrary, the passenger is assaulted or insulted through the negligence or willful misconduct of the carrier's servant, the carrier is necessarily responsible.

The civil suit, therefore, suggested by the Police Sergeant to our correspondent as his only remedy, should not be brought, as "R. G. W." seems to imply, against the ruffian, his assailant, but against the corporation owning the car. We imagine that a test case would result in a manner similar to that of the recent Maine precedent—always provided "Ring" Judges did not control the issue—and that severe damages would pretty effectually cut short the propositions about mashing the faces, and breaking the skulls of their fellow-passengers, which now come so freely from the mouths of certain cowardly scoundrels who ride up and down in our street cars.

Will Senator Murphy Speak?

If Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY has any regard for his character, he will let the public hear from him about the infamous "amendments" to the Code, of which he must know more than most men. Mr. MURPHY was last session Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He has been a Senator now nearly ten years—an active, ambitious, leading Senator; for seven years he has been on the Judiciary Committee; for two years he has been its Chairman. It cannot be but that he knew whence this Code bill came, who asked for it, who introduced it, who pushed it, and who had power enough to make so able a lawyer, so experienced a legislator, so shrewd a politician, and a man so proud as he of his independence, sanction its villainous and offensive provisions. We will not insult Mr. MURPHY by supposing that he can fail to see the nature of the bill. Other members of the profession in which he has himself been so successful have spoken very plainly about it. Mr. EVARTS says of its clothing the Judiciary with the powers of the common law in punishing contempt, that it "puts us back to the sixteenth century for precedents of power, and leaves us to the individual caprice of a Judge acting in his own case for contempts offered to him without appeal, without rules, without responsibility." Judge EMOTT said it gave the Courts power to imprison a man for saying what Judge EMOTT said at a meeting of the Bar Association, and which was much less expressive of contempt for certain New-York judicial officers than what Mr. MURPHY himself must have often said. Ex-Judge EDMONDS was so moved by abhorrence for the excesses and outrages of the bill that he "trusted in God" that the Governor would veto it, and though the devout form of the expression looked a little odd in such close connection with the name of Gov. HOFFMAN, we are sure that it was a sincere indication of the extremity of the writer's feelings. Even Mr. TILDEN—the honored Chairman of the New-York delegation in the last Democratic National Convention—thought the "innovations" in the bill "ought to prevent its becoming a law under any circumstances."

No doubt Mr. MURPHY agrees with these gentlemen. We know very well, from numerous passages in his political history, that Mr. MURPHY thinks for himself, though he may be constrained to act according to the dictates of his party leaders. Now there is one point in the bill that must have seemed to him peculiarly opposed to justice and decency. That is the transfer of cases already denied to certain Courts in New-York for adjudication to those Courts. This is the worst form of special legislation. It is, as Mr. MURPHY must know, legislation for the special benefit of one set of men who maintain intimacy with one Judge. Special legislation is the *bête noir* of Mr. MURPHY'S mind. He fought it vigorously and ably for eight years in the Senate Chamber. He is, indeed, nothing, if not the champion of general as opposed to special laws. Of course he knows that no special laws can be so repugnant to a sound legal judgment as those devised to put unprecedented powers into the hands of the Courts, for special and notoriously not interested uses.

Again, the vast patronage poured by this bill into certain famous Courts, Mr. MURPHY must know to be demoralizing in its influence. We remember the zeal with which he opposed the concentration of the appointing power in the hands of the Mayors of cities, when that was proposed in the Constitutional Convention; and though he subsequently supported the New-York charter, which concentrated much greater powers in the hands of Mayor HALL, who was never chosen to exercise any such trust, that only shows how strong party chains are. Mr. MURPHY knows very well that the corruption of the Judiciary by patronage, such as this bill heaps upon a few Courts, is a great deal worse than the effect of patronage on an Executive. The latter, at most, but paralyses the agencies of good government. The former pollutes the very sources of justice. It is now more than a year since the New-York *World* declared that "judicial patronage—like referees, receivers, Commissioners to open or widen streets—has already sufficiently debauched the judicial department." Mr. MURPHY, of course, knows that it has been getting continually more debauched ever since, and that this bill would give the final blow to all respect for the Courts it is specially framed to enrich—if there were any respect left to be destroyed.

Mr. MURPHY owes it to himself and to the public to show how a bill, which we have no doubt he condemned and abhorred with the intensity of an honest lawyer and an upright statesman, got through the committee of which he is Chairman. There is a deep mystery hanging over this transaction which only grows deeper the closer we look at it. And the point of by no means the least obscurity is, what influences could the framers of this bill bring to bear on a man like Mr. MURPHY that would silence his indignant protest, close his eyes to the gloomy vista of corruption and oppression opened by it, and force him to contradict every manly utterance of his political life in order to commend it, as Chairman of the most important Committee of the Senate, to the Senate's favor.

If Mr. MURPHY can honestly say that this monster was not brought to life through his kind offices, the public will be only the more curious to know by whom it was introduced to the world, and, perhaps, that natural curiosity Mr. MURPHY may be able and willing to gratify.

The Coming Race for the America's Cup.

An unfortunate fatality seems to attend championship contests, so that no matter how friendly the spirit in which they are begun, they generally engender bitter feelings, lead to long newspaper controversies, and not unfrequently end by leaving two or more claimants for the coveted prize. Although our yachtsmen have been engaged in numerous contests in which many more than the principal participants were deeply interested, their nautical experience seems to have instilled in them so much of the bluff, hearty honesty which characterizes the professional sailor, that whenever disputes have arisen, they have been settled in accordance with equity and common sense, rather than by recourse to the nice points and crafty interpretations which are so often found in legal proceedings. The recent discussions on the subject of the coming race for the *America's* cup are doing much toward making that contest one of sharp practice and word-twisting, instead of a test of the weatherliness and good sailing of English and American yachts. When Mr. ASHBURY asserted that, according to the letter assigning the Challenge Cup to the New-York Yacht Club, he could not be required to sail against a fleet as he did last Summer, but that a champion vessel must be chosen to sail against his vessel, the *Livonia*, we thought he was asking too much. The trustees of that cup, however, have since then unanimously agreed to accede to this demand, so that the next race will possess little more national interest than a private match between an English and American yacht, although the prize is one of which American sailors have so long been proud.

But it appears that this concession on the part of the New-York Club is not enough to satisfy this British aspirant for yachting honors. Not only does he claim the right of contending with a single vessel, but he proposes to sail eight races for it. In a recent speech he announced that he had already received certificates from eight clubs in England appointing him their representative in American waters, and that instead of one he should therefore have eight chances for the cup, and that some of the races he proposed to sail in January when the small yachts would stand no chance. As the *Livonia* is moreover smaller than the *Sappho*, the *Dauntless* and other of our largest yachts, they will all be compelled to allow her time in races run under the rules of the New-York Club. There is no knowing how many more clubs Mr. ASHBURY may receive certificates from before his final departure for this country, so that he may on his arrival here claim the right to race for the Queen's Cup every day for two or three weeks. Such a procedure would not only divest the contest of all importance, but would convert it into a broad farce.

Fortunately, the letter of trust under which the cup is held provides that six months' notice must be given by any party proposing to contend for its possession, so that according to the laws ordinarily governing in sporting matters, Mr. ASHBURY must sail a single race in his character as the representative of his eight or a dozen clubs, or, in case he is not successful in his first matches, must spend several years in races—one every six months—if he insists upon a race for each certificate. Ridiculous as this view of the case may seem, it is very evident, from the speeches he is making in England, that Mr. ASHBURY does not mean to be rebuffed by a single defeat from a picked American vessel, any more than he was by the want of success which attended his efforts with the *Cambria*.

It is easy to understand the motives which prompted the New-York Yacht Club to accede to Mr. ASHBURY'S demands, yet the general public will learn with regret that the future races for the *America's* cup are to be between two vessels, and that the open race of last August is probably the only affair of the kind which our harbor will ever witness. In singular contrast with the liberality of the New-York Club, is Mr. ASHBURY'S exclusion of American yachts from participating in contests for cups which he has offered for competition, and which all other yachtsmen have a chance to win. He says we have one cup, and that if we had a chance at another, we would move heaven and earth to get it, and that if it once got on this side the Atlantic, "God only knew when it would come back." These are ungracious words from any one, but especially from a gentleman who avows his intention of taking eight chances with one vessel for a cup in our possession, which he is to sail for, so to speak, on his own terms. Still we can afford to be generous, and mean to be just also. There were some lively craft afloat when Mr. ASHBURY last visited our waters, and unless our yachtsmen and ship-builders are greatly mistaken, several have since been launched as capable of showing their heels to the *Livonia* as the little *Magic* was to the *Cambria* on the 8th of last August.

The City Debt Five Years Ago and Now.

Perhaps one of the choicest bits of reading which could be commended to Gov. HOFFMAN just now would be a certain "communication" made by his Excellency—when he was only "his Honor"—to the Common Council of this City on New Year's Day, 1866. In those early days of the Tammany Ring, whose corrupt practices then were purity itself compared with what has since become the rule, the debt of the City was only $29,932,576, and that of the county $11,833,400, making a total of $41,265,976. That financial sponge, the Sinking Fund, however, was ready to wipe out $9,508,101 of this indebtedness, which left the entire funded liability of the City and County of New-York $31,757,875 50. There was, to be sure, a little matter of temporary debt, say $4,693,300—about as much as TWEED and SWEENY now pocket per annum—which His Honor, in his reference, dismissed with a lordly wave of his hand as of no account, for, said he, this "will, of course, be rapidly extinguished."

Well, it was about this debt that his Honor discoursed, in that part of the communication to which we now call attention. The amount was so vast, its very existence so inexcusable, the mode and circumstances under which it had been piled up were so undemocratic, that the Mayor thought some little explanation necessary by way of shifting the burden of blame from the shoulders of his party and himself. So he plunged himself, and that remarkably appreciative body, the Common Council, into a mass of calculations and analysis, which occupy five pages of the printed message. At the end of it he observes: "This statement, prepared at my request by the Finance Department, shows in detail the items making the aggregate of the funded and temporary debt, and the various purposes for which it has been incurred. It shows, also, how much is payable from the Sinking Fund, and how much from taxation, and you will perceive that of the whole amount the large sum of $14,339,900 has been incurred for expenses growing out of and connected with the war now so happily ended, and nearly $20,000,000 for the Croton Water-works and Central Park."

We will not inflict the figures themselves upon our readers; but without discussing the peculiar art by which his Honor shuffles off all but $8,000,000 of the debt, we may notice that Mayor HOFFMAN says something about the security and ultimate payment of the debt, which has interest for everybody just now. He declared that the debt was "amply secured;" that "calculation has shown that the accumulations of the Sinking Fund will be ample to pay the principal of the debt *long before its maturity*;" that "the world offers no better security for investment than the public stocks of the City and County of New-York." But, alas! he was obliged to admit, even then, five years ago, that "the market value of some of these stocks is below par," one reason for which he found in the higher interest and tax-exemption of Government bonds. A second reason, too, he was candid enough to give in these words: "There has been a growing distrust in the management of our municipal and county affairs." "This distrust," continued his Honor, "you and I must do all we can to remove, and let us confidently hope for success in our efforts. Economy in administration, and judicious management of City property and revenues, will make our securities as popular as they are safe."

We recall these sensible words merely to show how far Gov. HOFFMAN'S political friends have wandered from the path he marked out for them. The "distrust" has kept "growing," and certainly has been well fed during the past five years. The debt, also, is "growing," at a pace so swift that even the Controller dare not face his own figures, much less reveal them to a frightened people. The economy, &c., which his Honor advised, (but which his Excellency has not done much to enforce,) has borne us down under the weight of new and intolerable burdens, until the $42,000,000 we owed in 1866 has become nearer $100,000,000 in 1871. Would that the re-perusal of the Hoffman *Surfaceisms* of that day might convince their author of the depth of personal degradation to which his devotion to the Tammany Ring has dragged him down.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Versailles troops have entered Paris, and we may now hope that a "war" which has exhausted the patience of the world, and which has for weeks past bored every reader of the papers, is finally closed. The Communists have entailed more misery upon Paris than the Germans themselves, and when the people have time to look about them, they will see more reason than ever for deploring the excesses into which they have been led. Thousands of trades-people must have been utterly ruined, working men thrown out of employment, and numerous families plunged into mourning—and all for an "idea" more wild and mischievous than any which entered into the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON. French history scarcely bears the record of a more disgraceful episode. What comes next no man can prophesy—but appearances still look very much in favor of a revival of Imperialism, in the absence of any Government strong enough to rule the country.

Rev. Dr. EWER is to preach a sermon to-night, at his own church, expressly addressed to business men. It is understood that the discourse will have immediate reference to the duties and responsibilities of the wealthy and influential members of the community, in connection with the present intolerable municipal corruptions that shame and afflict the City of New-York. The pulpit seems disposed to take an active part in the work of reform, and we may be sure it will be a salutary part. It is imperatively necessary that good men of all creeds and faith should join hands in this crusade, and that quickly. A struggle has begun, that must end in the complete overthrow of one set of combatants, and the business men of New-York must see to it that defeat shall be with the "Ring," and not with those who are giving it battle.

The remarks which we recently published on the difficulty of finding good nurses for children, have caused many correspondents to write to us—but, in the present crowded state of our columns, we are unable to find room for their letters—a statement which must also apply to communications on other subjects. One lady, and one only, declares that it is easy enough to get good nurses, but that her experience is exceptionally fortunate seems to be proved by the large number of correspondents who write on the other side. Perhaps the better way would be for the lady who knows where to get good nurses to mention the source to which she repairs when in want of assistance. The Chicago *Evening Journal* tells us that mothers ought to take care of their own children—which shows a singular want of appreciation of the true difficulty. Mothers, as a rule, *do* look after their children, but sometimes ill-health, or a number of other causes, oblige them to seek for help. In such cases it is highly desirable that they should secure competent persons. We have never said that good nurses are utterly unknown—fortunately they may be discovered after careful search—but there is a great demand for such persons, and a comparatively small supply. For that reason we recommended honest and kind-hearted girls to enter this field of labor, instead of flocking to overcrowded factories and sewing-rooms.

The Committee chosen by the subscribers to the Scott Monument to determine on the nature and cost of that erection, have resolved upon an exact copy of the famous Scott Monument at Edinburgh. It has been thought, on the whole, wise to run no risk of failure, and the course adopted will put failure out of the question. We are informed that it will not be practicable to have the monument finished, and in its place in Central Park by August, so that it can hardly be looked for at the time of the centenary. The corner-stone will, however, be laid on the day of the celebration, and it is thought the whole structure will be completed in about six months afterward.

Buenos Ayres has lost its prestige as the "City of Health." Business is at a stand-still, and the city is rapidly being depopulated by yellow fever. The city is built on a flat alluvial river bottom, and proper sewerage could be obtained only at great expense. To avoid this, the drainage has been merely into cesspools. When one was filled, a new one was opened, until the ground on which the city stands has been honey-combed with them, and rendered a magazine of disease. The penalty for this neglect of ordinary sanitary measures, which is common in nearly all cities of South America, is now being paid with thousands of lives. It is reported that 25,000 persons have died since the breaking out of the plague, and the mortality continues at the rate of seven hundred a day. There are no longer enough living left in the city to bury the dead. The hot season is approaching in this latitude, and the case of Buenos Ayres should be a warning to those having the sanitary affairs in cities under their charge. Most northern cities of the United States have an imperfect system of sewerage, and sufficient care is not taken to remove accumulations of filth from the streets, areas, and back yards. The lower wards of the City should be thoroughly inspected, for they contain many cesspools where a pestilence may be germinated. The ash-barrel, though a common nuisance, is not the only or most dangerous one, in the City of New-York.

Soon after the close of the rebellion, a large number of Southerners who embraced the "lost cause," embittered by the result of the war, determined to emigrate. Two colonies were formed—one in Mexico, and the other in Brazil. The fate of these colonies is almost identical. After years of suffering and privation, those who could, came back to the United States, glad to return with life. From Brazil, many were sent back at the expense of the Government, and a few—either ashamed to return, or unwilling to acknowledge their mistake—still drag out a miserable existence in the lands of their penance rather than adoption. The experience of the Brazilian colony has been the hardest and saddest. Most of those who remain in Rio de Janeiro are reduced to beggary. One of these emigrants, who had been an influential man in the South, a prominent politician, and Mayor of his native city, sells bad spirits to thieves in low groggeries. The fate of these emigrants cannot but awaken general sympathy in their favor.

Commander SELFRIDGE has sought with indomitable pluck a practicable route for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. His labors have not yet been rewarded with the success which they merit. A practicable pass has not been discovered through the dividing ridge. The excellence of the harbors on both sides of the Isthmus of Darien, the length of river navigation available, and the short distance which a canal would have to be built, appear to offer all the desirable facilities. The back-bone of the Isthmus is, however, an obstacle which it is impossible to overcome. Capt. SHUFELDT has met with better success in his surveys for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A practicable route has been discovered, with rivers and lakes, which will furnish an abundance of water for feeders. The objection to a canal across this Isthmus is its great length, and the consequent expense. Commerce, however, requires the canal, and if Commander SELFRIDGE fails in discovering a practicable route across Darien, that of Tehuantepec will have to be accepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"ROBERTO" AT THE ACADEMY.

"Roberto il Diavolo" was represented at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. Its performance attracted and [illegible] intermittent pleasure to an audience which crowded the house. It is doubtful if a rendering of this work, perfect in point of vocal and instrumental execution and scenic illustration, has ever been attained to outside of Paris. It is beyond all question that it has never been reached here. Under all operatic administrations, the consequences of an announcement of its rehearsal have been almost identical. There has never been shrinking from liberties with the score suggested by economy, either in time or money, and there has never been appreciation, not of the expediency of an elaborate stage-setting, but of its imperative need. Hence the unevenness of the spell of its recital, and the incomplete feeling of content marking the close. During more protracted series of opera nights than that commenced by Mr. ALBITES, these impressions have been looked for and experienced, and in the present brief season, at least, good grounds existed for their awaital. To this cause, no doubt, was referable the commendable kindness of Saturday's spectators, a kindness, however, we must in all justice declare to have been made of easy practice by admirable incidents of the entertainment. In the first place, Miss KELLOGG'S labors as *Alice*—the part being essayed by the lady—proved exceedingly remunerative. With repetitions of the opera, it is true, we shall be able to demand a more definite conception of the character, a stronger heed of the contrast between the simplicity and the pathos of the peasant in the first act, and the pious fervor and the terror of *Bertram's* victim in the second. But we shall hardly be entitled to exact a more correct, tasteful and finished delivery of the music than the lady contributed to Saturday's event. Without particularising Miss KELLOGG'S share in the concerted pieces, carried out with that surety and spirit which never forsake her, and which, on the occasion we write of, lent to the uncertainty of voice of Signor FORMES, a strong staff of support, we can mention the romance "Vanne," in the first act, as worthy of ranking with the best specimens of phrasing, and her florid cadenzas in this and in the couplets and scene at the outset of the cavern situation, as done with a fluency and a brilliancy of the highest order. Much inferior in precision and polish to Miss KELLOGG'S style, Mrs. STATES'S is on account of its effectiveness—the fruit of a powerful organ—not to be dismissed without consideration. So far as awaking enthusiasm was concerned, Mrs. STATES'S success was that of the evening, and her energetic singing of the grand air of the opera, allotted to *Isabella*, and, in the current version, the single one assigned to her, was noisily called for a second time, and rewarded by a handsome floral tribute. A cold personation of *Roberto*, by Signor VILLANI, was once notable for the dash with which the bacchanalian verses in the first act were sung, and for the consummate beauty of his cadenzas, usually suppressed, in this passage of the opera, by clumsier artists. Signor FORMES'S picture of *Bertram* is one made familiar by frequent showing. With suitable surroundings, its force as a purely dramatic effort would excuse many vocal imperfections. But as no great power can be displayed upon a petty object, so no great acting can be done amid irresponsive persons and things. It is as a singer only, that we can therefore judge Signor FORMES. The lowest notes of his voice are still true and resonant, but those of the upper and medium registers are untrustworthy. Besides, Signor FORMES'S ear has become so defective that keeping within the limits of tune is almost impossible. The duet with Signor CAROSELLI, at the opening of the second act, was sadly dealt with, and if the trio following was better, and the final trio was really praiseworthy, and so acknowledged by an unanimous recall, it was mainly, as implied above, because of the aid of more fortunate artists. Signor CAROSELLI—*Raimbaldo*—we may compliment for his couplets in the first act, and, indeed, for his exertions to the end of his task. These reflections, it will be observed, suggest a pretty satisfactory entertainment. The tone of the prefatory words of this notice, however, better depict the sum of its influences. The chorus was bad when heard, and utterly inaudible when its discord, coming from Hades, might have sounded reasonably proper. The orchestra was callous in sentiment and precipitous in pace. The seductive qualities of the ballet would not have tempted a *comprimario*. And the scenery was of the kind to which the frequenters of the Academy are habituated. It was nearly midnight when the curtain fell. This evening "Crispino e la Comare," that is to say a delicious exemplar of modern farce-opera, embodying one of Miss KELLOGG'S best parts, is to be represented.

The Theatres.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Less novelty than it has usually been our duty to speak of in late Monday announcements, awaits the spectator to-night. But one complete change of bill, indeed, will be made. At Wallack's, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S adaptation of "La Crise," known here under the title of "Playing with Fire," is to be acted for the first time this season. Elsewhere, familiar lines make up the bills. Mr. MATHEWS remains at the Fifth-avenue. Messrs. SMITH and BARRETT are the leading performers at Booth's. Mr. MURPHY has been bound to Wood's Museum by golden chains, and for one week longer only; and Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels are doing, deservedly, an excellent business. Further down town, Niblo's and the Olympic prosper with popular melodrama. Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in "Kit," at the establishment first named, is attracting large assemblages, which the principal actor's very clever portraiture of the hero, Messrs. HOTTO and WEAVER'S pictures of two pillars—rather tottering—of the bar-room, and a liberal exhibition of fine scenery, supply with a pleasure loudly expressed. At the Olympic, the veritable *Jack Sheppard*, with the lithe form, pretty features, and arch speech of Miss ADA HARLAND, reproduces all the known adventures of that illustrious and lately neglected criminal, and as many novel ones as the ingenious author of the new version of the piece could invent. Mr. G. L. FOX fills no unimportant part in the drama—for ever so slight a rôle becomes a potent one in the hands of this master of merriment—and numerous fine sets delight the eye.

Miscellaneous.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment by which the Shepherd's Fold will benefit, is to be given at Association Hall on Thursday next. The charity is one deserving of every encouragement, and the fact that the performance by the financial results of which it is to profit will be supplied by Mrs. MACREADY, a most accomplished reader, and by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the ever popular pianist, promises well for the audience.

The German Theatre Project.

At Liederkranz Hall a meeting was held yesterday afternoon of a number of leading German citizens, who propose to establish a new first-class German theatre in this City. The main features of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK'S plan, to organize a German Theatre Company, and to create a fund for establishing a theatre on shares were adopted, and a committee was appointed to take further action in the matter. The gentlemen engaged in this new enterprise are the following: Hugo Wesendonck, Theo. Steinway, W. G. Taaks, L. F. Stiastny, Oscar Zollikoffer, Albert Klamroth, B. Westerman, Willy Wallack, Carl Trisoca, Ex-Gov. Ed. Salomon, Jos. Rau, Ph. Bissinger, Jos. Seligmann, F. A. Boker, Julius Hallgarten, Aaron Frank, Segismund Kaufmann, T. Benedicks, Chs. Tag, Albert Pagenstecher, Moritz Meyer, Consul Kuhne, and Victor Precht.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Financial Questions in Parliament—The Income Tax—Another Government Victory—Conquerors' Disadvantages—Strength and Weakness of the Government—The Irish Kukluxes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

The two motions of the week, to which I have referred already, raised exactly the same questions, and as these are somewhat "mixed," I will state them separately. The Government are attacked both for their increased expenditure and for the manner in which they propose to meet it. The chief addition to the expenses is the three million pounds added to the cost of the army. As far as this means money to be actually spent in multiplying the numbers and improving the armament of the forces, the Canadians have nothing to say against it—indeed they would rather like to see it much increased. All they object to is the £600,000 which is the first installment of the price that must be paid for the abolition of purchase in the army. They are quite aware that this strikes directly at the exclusive caste principle on which the army is at present officered, and consequently at the social and political predominance of the upper classes. Not a few Liberals are equally opposed to the abolition of this system. Their class instincts are stronger than their political opinions. They are loud enough in liberal professions on the hustings, but that is only for the sake of getting into Parliament, and when once there they are anxious to do all they can to mitigate the effect of liberal principles on the private interests of the order to which they belong. They have, however, always to remember that one election is no sooner over than another looms in the distance and may happen at any unexpected moment. They cannot, therefore, swallow their principles altogether and openly defend purchase. They can only obstruct its abolition secretly and indirectly. Another section of the Liberals are eager for the abolition of purchase, but object to the rest of the increased expenditure for military purposes. The Government, however, had no difficulty in overcoming the opposition to their plans in these respects. But, after it had been agreed that the army must be strengthened, and the purchase system abolished, it was found that only half the battle had been fought. The question how the additional expenditure was to be provided for involved a new campaign, in which all the opponents of that expenditure threatened to join those who had objections to the "ways and means" proposed. To a great extent, there was a foregone conclusion against the Budget, before any item of it was known; and certainly the rather maladroit proposals of the Government gave a great advantage to those who had already made up their mind to find fault somehow or other, in order to defeat the military reforms for which the money was wanted. In my last, I spoke of the abortive financial schemes first submitted to the House. These were abruptly withdrawn, and a simple demand for an extra two-pence of income tax was substituted.

THE INCOME TAX.

Theoretically the income tax is the fairest of all taxes. It professes to take from every one according to his means. Practically, however, it is extremely unfair and oppressive. It bears with excessive severity on people with small fixed incomes, and while in a great many cases rich traders and others escape with payments quite insignificant as compared with their income, struggling dealers and persons belonging to what is called the "lower middle class," who have a respectable appearance to keep up on very slender means, are assessed by the officials far beyond their income, and often pay the demand rather than undergo the ordeal of obtaining a reduction or exemption. You have only to turn to the income tax returns to see how very few incomes over £5,000 are on the books, although the long string of carriages in the Park of an afternoon, the noble mansions and splendid retinues which may be seen on all sides, give the lie openly and conclusively to the official figures. The fact is that the rich in a great degree escape the pressure of the tax, on the one hand, and the working classes escape it altogether, on the other. To throw all the additional burdens of the nation on the back of the unfortunate classes who really contribute the bulk of the revenue derived from this source, is obviously unfair; and the objections to the proposal from both sides of the House were certainly well founded. The strength of the Government lay in the absence of alternative proposals, which could be accepted. One plan was to trust to the chapter of accidents, in the hope that the natural growth of the revenue would supply the deficiency; another, to suspend the process of redeeming the national debt; a third, to drop the abolition of purchase; a fourth, to cut down the estimates for increased armaments. The suspension of what are known as "terminable annuities," by which the debt is yearly reduced by a kind of automatic process, was most in favor, and it was to this that Mr. TORRENS' motion on Thursday night was really directed.

THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The history of this session of Parliament, as far as it has gone, has been simply this—an accumulation of irritation and discontent in the House of Commons, but a triumph for the Government whenever any vote is challenged on any specific issue. This week they have been exposed to two adverse motions, and have surmounted both, if not with ease, at least in a very effectual manner. Both motions related to finance, and were, in fact, almost identical in purport. One came from the Conservative and the other from the Liberal side of the House. On Monday Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that it was inexpedient the income tax should be increased to the extent proposed, and was beaten by 335 to 250 votes, a majority of 85 for the Government. On Thursday, Mr. TORRENS, a supporter of the Government, moved that the income tax should be 5d. and not 6d., as proposed, and was beaten by 294 to 248, a majority of 46 for the Government, quite sufficient, of course, for all practical purposes, but yet a falling off of nearly a half as compared with the division three nights before. Moreover, on each occasion the Government had to whip hard to make a good show of votes; and though the direct and material corruption of former days has passed away, a whip of this kind always places the Ministers under a series of obligations, personal and political, which seriously fetters their future action. I should imagine that the Ministers this afternoon, at their Cabinet Council, must be disposed to ask themselves whether, after all, the game was worth the candle, and whether they had not better have yielded a little further, and given up a penny of the increased income tax. Divisions of this kind exhaust the patience of a party, and cannot often be repeated. The next time the Government have to press their supporters in a similar way, they may find them less tractable, and will then wish they had not used up the reserve of elastic obedience at their command. If the vote of Monday had been simply on the merits of the Budget, it would unquestionably have gone against the Government. With the single exception of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, who perhaps spoke in order to remove the damaging effects of his uncle Lord GEORGE's attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to show that the ducal influence of Devonshire was still on the side of the Government, not a single voice was raised in defense of their financial proposals. Their own supporters joined with the Opposition in protesting against every item of Mr. LOWE's scheme, although they refused to go into the lobby against the Ministry. Nothing could be more grudging and ungracious than the support accorded to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE by the gentlemen who sit behind them. Moreover, it was not concealed that, as I said before, the dissatisfaction of the Liberal Party extends beyond the question of the Budget. They object to the extra two-pence of income tax, mainly because it is required to defray what they consider an extravagant and excessive expenditure for the army. Indeed, some of them consoled themselves with the reflection that it was perhaps as well that the financial proposals should be so unpopular, in order that it might raise an outcry against the cost of the army. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who approve of the military expenditure, (with the exception of the vote for the abolition of the purchase system,) are disposed to attribute a deliberate Jesuitical policy of this kind to the Government. They have almost brought themselves to believe that Mr. LOWE has purposely made his Budget as offensive and irritating as possible, for the express purpose of exciting ill-will against the army estimates and stirring up a demand for their reduction, which the Government will, of course, obey with glad alacrity. This impression has been strengthened by the declaration of Mr. STANSFELD, (who in Lord PALMERSTON's time moved a now historical resolution in favor of reduced expenditure,) that the present estimates were transitional, but that savings must be looked for, not in the civil service, which gave value for the money spent on it, but in the army. On Thursday, Mr. GLADSTONE also intimated that personally these swollen estimates were not at all to his taste; that he was very much in the hands of the public in that respect, and could not presume to carry out his own private views, but that he would gladly yield to any pressure put upon him to move in the direction of greater economy.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is worth while to observe in what consists the strength and weakness of the present Ministry. I will take their weakness first. They have attempted to do too many things all at once. The abolition of purchase rouses the hostility both of the aristocracy, which has come to look on the army as a kind of private estate, and the plutocracy, which had the privilege of buying an entrée into aristocratic company. The licensing bill has turned the publicans of the country into a compact and well-organized enemy at elections. The Local Taxation bill has frightened the landed interest, who fear that some more serious scheme for taxing them is in store. The addition of fifty per cent. to the income tax greatly diminishes the enthusiasm of the middle classes for the Premier, and makes them doubt whether, after all, he is worth £3,000,000 a year. As regards the army, the Government have gone too far for the peace party and the economists, and not far enough for the red-hot military alarmists. Thus, there are three separate currents of discontent running against the Government, which might, at any moment, be swamped by a combination of them. On the other hand, the strength of the Government consists in the variety and divergence of these currents of opposition, which it would be difficult to unite into one formidable volume. Again, although the method of the ministerial policy has been in many respects bungling and indiscreet, it is based on principles which cannot be successfully resisted on the hustings. Their opponents feel that if there were to be a general election, all the good cries would be on the side of the Government. At first sight it might seem that "No increase of income tax" would be a good cry; but the classes who suffer most from it are not very active at elections, and while the working men are in favor of direct taxation, from which they escape, the landed interests are in favor of all taxes on personal property as distinguished from real or landed property. Again, apart from politics altogether, the great body of members dread a general election for personal reasons. They dread the expense, and are afraid of losing their seats. Lastly, it is felt, on the Conservative even more than on the Liberal side, that, bad as the present Government may be, there is no other Government practicable at the present moment which would not be worse. The old Tories tremble in their square-toed shoes at the idea of Mr. DISRAELI being again in power at a moment when so many democratic projects are afloat. Mr. DISRAELI in office and Mr. GLADSTONE in opposition would be, it is feared, only a synonym for general revolution. The House of Lords has had a fatal influence on the hopes of the Conservatives since it absorbed Lord SALISBURY and left Mr. DISRAELI in the ascendant in the Commons. The Government cannot get through the session with credit, for they will have to abandon most of their bills and scramble for the rest; but at least they will now, I think, get through it somehow.

THE IRISH KUKLUXES.

The new Irish Coercion bill has been introduced in the House of Lords, and passed through all its stages. The gist of the measure is to give the Lord Lieutenant power to suspend the Habeas Corpus act; in other words, to authorize the arbitrary arrest and detention of all persons suspected of being members or in any way agents of the Ribbon Society in Westmeath and parts of adjoining counties, and to pursue throughout Ireland persons who are suspected of having been concerned in outrages committed in Westmeath, or its neighborhood. It appears that there is no provision authorizing the arrest of Ribbonmen in England, where the chiefs hold quarterly meetings. As Lord CAIRNS remarked, there is a good deal of suspecting to be done; and who is to do it, and what security is there it will not be done dishonestly and maliciously? THACKERAY used to say that if ever you wanted to roast an Irishman, there was sure to be a compatriot ready to turn the spit; and there is reason to fear that the Government bill may foster this Hibernian peculiarity. The occasion, however, is one which does not permit of too delicate treatment, and the people of Westmeath must expect to suffer for having such an accursed thing in their midst. In the debate on the bill, Lord SALISBURY made some notable remarks. He said he had often thought that one of the great evils of Ireland was that there was a criminal law at all. If there were none, vigilance committees would be appointed by the friends of property and order, and, as in America, a conspiracy on one side would be crushed by a conspiracy on the other. But the hard case of the gentlemen of Ireland was that they were obliged to sit and be shot at without the slightest protection from the Executive Government. The real difficulty was that a system of judicature fit for a civilized nation was applied to a Celtic nation, part of which was in the very depths of barbarism. He would invest the Viceroy, he said, with adequate powers to deal with this population as if he had to deal with India.

F. J. H.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Changing Aspects of the Struggle—Valmaseda's Movements and Good Fortune—The Sugar Crop—A Conspiracy Discovered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

Nothing of importance is reported publicly from the seat of war, but there is not the slightest evidence that fighting, such as it is, continues to be carried on in the Cinco Vilias, Central and Eastern Departments. This Cuban war is a funny matter, and the participants themselves cannot get "the hang" of it. The present week presents an entirely different aspect from the last, and next week will bear no resemblance to its predecessors. A county is understood to be pacified, the Cubans disappear and everything begins to assume a regular peace appearance, while a few Spanish soldiers march carelessly over the territory and the troops are withdrawn to operate against the insurgents in some determined locality. A few skirmishes are reported, and for a few days the utmost quiet prevails, when suddenly the Cubans make their reappearance in the first locality, and the same game is played over again. A week ago we were told that all the insurgents had left the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus and had fled to the Central Department, and this week we are informed that a number of skirmishes have occurred between the troops and the Cubans, and actually at a considerable distance from the dividing line of the two jurisdictions. Somehow it seems almost incredible to listen to the stories we are told of the insurgents attacking in strong numbers some point defended by a handful of Spaniards. Nevertheless some of these stories are true. The attack on Las Tunas, the defense of Colon Tower, and the repulse of the Cubans, which has just occurred on the Canto River, and where VALMASEDA escaped miraculously from being killed or captured, are tangible evidence of the fact that the Cubans are quick movers but poor attackers and stormers.

VALMASEDA'S GOOD FORTUNE.

VALMASEDA went on board the little steamer bearing his own name at Embarcadero del Canto accompanied only by a few officers comprising his staff, in order to run up the Canto River, a very crooked stream. On reaching the bar at the mouth of the river VALMASEDA found several schooners there, waiting for the [illegible] tide to run up the river and carry provisions [illegible] the soldiers. He took this schooner in tow, and [illegible] that probably saved his life as he reached Punta del Mate about three hours later than was anticipated. On reaching Punta del Mate a peculiar ste[illegible]ch was observed by those on board. The ca[illegible]e was soon apparent. The small Spanish detachment there was burning the corpses of ten insurgents whom they had just killed, and who were repulsed with severe loss while attempting to capture the Spaniards, and then lay in wait for VALMASEDA. PANCHO VEGA, the insurgent commander, had learned of VALMASEDA's trip and his intention to land at Punta del Mate. He quickly united about 250 men, intending to capture the small detachment of twenty-five Spaniards, and then to kill or capture VALMASEDA. The Spanish Lieutenant was equal to the occasion, and waited patiently until the insurgents were right at the muzzle of his guns, when he let them have it with great effect, pouring volley after volley into the insurgents, who, seeing that they could not capture the Spaniards, withdrew sullenly, leaving ten dead behind them and carrying off about forty wounded. Three of the Spaniards, a Sergeant, a Corporal and a soldier, ran away when they saw such a number of insurgents coming, and swam across the river. When they observed that their companions were gaining the day they returned. VALMASEDA rewarded these three by having them shot, and those who did not run away were decorated with the Cross of Military Merit, and the Lieutenant was promoted to a Captaincy. The *Diario* gives the story only in part, and the *Voz de Cuba* of this morning advises VALMASEDA to be more careful, and says that personal valor alone is not sufficient, and that under the present circumstances, when he is so much needed, he ought not to imperil his life.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The sugar crop at St. Jago de Cuba is not likely to exceed and perhaps will not reach eighteen thousand hogsheads, which will be a falling off of twenty-five per cent. from last year's. This, however, is in no way attributable to natural causes, such as drouth, but to the want of laborers, oxen, and means of transportation, and to the total ruin of several estates by fire. In 1868 the exports from this port were about forty-seven thousand hogsheads, and at this rate it will be seen that a year or two more of revolution will stop exports altogether. The new municipal tax is in full swing, but the Havana authorities are opposed to the collection of municipal taxes on imports and exports, and, to avoid any difficulties with the Government, the new tax is no longer called a tax, but "*un donativo voluntario*," (a voluntary contribution,) and is collected as usual.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

A conspiracy has been discovered at St. Jago de Cuba, and a number of persons were arrested and condemned to death for the crime of treason. They were ordered to be shot at once. Numerous telegrams, however, were sent to the King of Spain and to SERRANO, and the operators of the Cuba cable remained all night at their posts. At 3 this morning the King telegraphed to VALMASEDA to act as he thought fit in the matter, and VALMASEDA pardoned the culprits in the King's name.

QUASIMODO.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

Books Soon to be Issued—Miss Alcott's "Little Men"—Some Specimen Extracts—Mrs. Stowe's "Pink and White Tyranny"—The History of the Big Jubilee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

The thousands of little and big readers of *Little Women* are doubtless eagerly looking for the story of "Jo's Boys," so long ago promised by Miss ALCOTT, the delightful historian of the little folk; and they will be pleased to learn that it will be out early in June. I have chanced to see the advance sheets, and run hurriedly through the book. It is called *Little Men: Life at Plumfield with Jo's Boys.* I have no doubt it will be devoured as rapaciously as its predecessor, but I shall be surprised if it is liked as well. It is pleasingly written, quaint and droll occasionally, natural and life-like, and has many points that will long be remembered and frequently quoted, but I am afraid many youthful critics, the severest of all, will decide as they did of *The Old-Fashioned Girl*, that it's a little "too goody" in parts. Every boy will like it, however, especially those who possess a superabundance of spirits, and are constantly getting into awkward scrapes, and are constantly receiving cuffs and scowls as they pass along their rugged course, for such boys are thoroughly appreciated in it, and sympathized with; their pranks are only mildly censured, and their restlessness is endured. One of the best characters in the book, evidently one of the author's most cherished pets, is just such a boy—Tommy Bangs by name:

> "Out of school, ye Gods and little fishes! How Tommy did carouse! He wound fat Asia up in her own clothes line against the post, and left her there to fume and scold one busy Monday morning. He dropped a hot cent down Mary Ann's back as that pretty maid was waiting at table one day when there were gentlemen to dinner, whereat the poor girl upset the soup and rushed out of the room in dismay, leaving the family to think she had gone mad. He fixed a pail of water up in a tree with a bit of ribbon fastened to the handle, and when Daisy, attracted by the gay streamer, tried to pull it down, she got a *douche* bath that spoiled her frock and hurt her feelings very much. He put rough white pebbles in the sugar-bowl when his grandmother came to tea, and the poor old lady wondered why it didn't melt in her cup, but was too polite to say anything. He passed round snuff in church, so that five of the boys sneezed with such violence that they had to go out. He dug paths in Winter time and then privately watered them so that people should tumble down. The last prank had been to give the hens bread soaked in rum, which made them tipsy and scandalized all the other fowls, for the respectable old biddies went staggering about, pecking and clucking in the most maudlin manner, while the family were convulsed with laughter at their antics, till Daisy took pity on them and shut them up in the hen-house to sleep off their intoxication."

Joe's school is a veritable "Boy's Paradise," and many an unappreciated youngster will sigh as he reads the book, that there isn't a Plumfield and a Father and Mother Bhaer in the neighborhood of his home. Her boys have all sorts of pets, play at all sorts of homely and ingenious games, are indulged and entertained, make candy, pop corn, and roast apples on Winter evenings, get into lots of dreadful scrapes but never get "lickings" for them, (though punished, however, and roundly,) and have a rough and tumble, terrific pillow fight and night-gown parties every Saturday night. The book opens with a delightful picture of the boy's home at Plumfield. Little Nat, a poor street musician, has been picked up by Uncle Lawrence and sent to Joe:

> "A hospitable-looking house, with an old fashioned porch with steps, and lights shining in many windows. Neither curtains nor shutters hid the cheerful glimmer; and pausing a moment before he rang, Nat saw many little shadows dancing on the wall, heard the pleasant hum of young voices, and felt that it was hardly possible that the light and warmth and comfort within could be for a homeless 'little chap' like him.
>
> 'I hope the lady will see to me' he thought; and gave a timid rap with the great bronze knocker, which was a jovial griffins head.
>
> A rosy-faced servant-maid opened the door, and smiled as she took the letter which he silently offered. She seemed used to receiving strange boys, for she pointed to a seat in the hall and said with a nod—
>
> 'Sit there and drip on the mat a bit, while I take this into the missus.'
>
> Nat found a plenty to amuse him while he waited, and stared about him curiously, enjoying the view, yet glad to do so unobserved in the dusky recess of the door.
>
> The house seemed swarming with boys, who were beguiling the rainy twilight with all sorts of amusements. There were boys everywhere, 'up stairs and down stairs, and in the lady's chamber' apparently, for various open doors showed pleasant groups of big boys, little boys and middle-sized boys in all stages of evening relaxation, not to say effervescence. Two large rooms on the right were evidently school-rooms, for desks, maps, blackboards and books were scattered about. An open fire burned on the hearth, and several indolent lads lay on their backs before it, discussing a new cricket ground with such animation that their boots waved in the air. A tall youth was practicing on the flute in one corner, quite undisturbed by the racket all about him. Two or three others were jumping over the desks, pausing now and then to get their breath and laugh at the droll sketches of a little wag, who was caricaturing the whole household on the blackboard. In the room on the left a long supper-table was seen, set forth with great pitchers of new milk, piles of brown and white bread, and perfect stacks of the shining gingerbread so dear to boyish souls. A flavor of toast was in the air, and also suggestions of baked apples, very tantalizing to one hungry little nose and stomach. The hall, however, presented the most inviting prospect of all, for a brisk game of tag was going on in the upper entry. One landing was devoted to marbles, the other to checkers, while the stairs were occupied by a boy reading, a girl singing lullaby to her doll, two puppies, a kitten, and a constant succession of small boys sliding down the banisters, to the great detriment of their clothes and danger to their limbs."

Mrs. Jo will not be found much changed.

> "She was not at all handsome, but she had a merry sort of face that never seemed to have forgotten certain childish ways and looks, any more than her voice and manner had; and these things, hard to describe but very plain to see and feel, made her a genial, comfortable kind of person, easy to get on with, and generally 'jolly,' as boys would say."

Some of the best-liked characters of *Little Women* are occasionally introduced, and, in one of the closing chapters, the death of good John Brooke is touchingly told.

OTHER BOOKS.

Nearly all the books promised for the Spring and early Summer are out, and after the next month or six weeks nothing more may be looked for, excepting, perhaps, a few novels for seaside and mountain reading. Among those yet to come is Mrs. STOWE's *Pink and White Tyranny*, which has been running through *Old and New*, and the history of the rise and progress of that famous Big Peace Jubilee of a couple of years ago, written by its sole originator, Mr. P. S. GILMORE. Mrs. STOWE's novel may be expected early in July. She is now putting the finishing touches to it, and elaborating the magazine print in various parts. It is predicted that it will be almost as powerful a novel as her *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It deals with [illegible]man slavery, and its mission is to relieve man[illegible]kind from the oppressive thraldom of extravaga[illegible]t woman. Mrs. STOWE here and there in the book gives some pretty hard blows, and tells plain truths in her own peculiar straightforward and convincing manner. Setting aside the moral, the story itself seems to be quite interesting and abounding in dramatic points and situations. Mr. GILMORE's book will be as extraordinary a production in literature as his jubilee was in music. Though intended to be perfectly serious, I shall be very much surprised from what I hear of it if it doesn't cause as much merriment as the funniest and drollest work of the funniest of humorists. The book is to be published in June on the anniversary of the great jubilee. It will be a big book, and be sold for a big price, which is eminently proper, as it is the story of a big affair. Mr. GILMORE's manuscript has evidently not been marred by "editing." The story fills four or five hundred pages, undivided by chapters, and with no other indication of subjects discussed. I am told that the book will be adorned by an illustration of the wondrous Coliseum, giving the unsuspecting reader a slightly exaggerated idea of its capacity. In fact the original institution down in Rome was apparently nothing to it. A book to be published soon, entitled *Married for Both Worlds*, is expected to attract the readers of such books as *Gates Ajar*, and *The Gates Wide Open*; but I doubt if it does, as it is a simple story, very simply told, of a woman who lived a holy, self-sacrificing life, believing that thereby she would live after death, in another world, a truer life with her husband, who had gone before. *True Religion*, being the Horticultural Hall sermons of that radical thinker, Rev. JOHN WEISS, is just out, and another volume by him, *American Opportunity*, is soon to be published. So, also, is old PETER HARVEY's reminiscences of DANIEL WEBSTER. This will not be in the form of a formal history, but a conglomeration of pleasant personal anecdotes, for Mr. HARVEY was one of WEBSTER's most intimate friends.

MUNROE.

CAIN AND ABEL.

The Newark Meadows Murder—Mahoney Arrested for the Murder of His Brother.

Detective CONNOLLY yesterday arrested JOHN MAHONEY at No. 13 Morris-street, Jersey City, charged with having murdered his brother. THOMAS MAHONEY, the murdered man, was missing from his home for nearly two weeks, and his mutilated body was found on the old turnpike road across the Meadows, about half way between Newark and Marion, on Tuesday last. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that in their opinion MAHONEY has been murdered. The case against the brother is very strong. JOHN, the elder one, had been engaged in buying second-hand barrels, employing his brother, THOMAS, to go to Newark and other places on the same business. A few days previous to the murder THOMAS, who had saved about $1,700, had signified his intention of buying a horse and wagon and going into the same business upon the same route. This led to some difficulty, when the older brother declared that he would kill the younger one even if he were "certain that he should be hung for it." On the day of the murder the two men had been to Newark together, and were seen on the suburbs toward evening, returning to Jersey City with a load of barrels. JOHN MAHONEY states that his brother left him there, going away with an unknown man to look at a horse which he proposed buying. The statements of the prisoner, however, conflict. He says that he returned by the regular route, his brother having been found on the road formerly used. Witnesses testify that they saw the load of barrels on the old road that evening, and it would have been impossible for him to have come by the usual road, as the bridge was not in use. A small tug was used to ferry passengers over, the boat being too small to allow of such a load as the one in question. The ferrymen swear that neither he nor his load were taken across. MAHONEY also stated to the officer that he had stopped at a friend's house on the way, and this statement is directly contradicted by the man at whose house he says he stopped. JOHN MAHONEY offered a reward of $100 for knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother, after he was missed, this having been done, it is supposed, to throw off suspicion. The prisoner is held for examination.

MURDEROUS AFFRAYS.

Democracy Reaping as it has Sown.

Tammany rum being freely and publicly sold in thousands of saloons, notwithstanding they are supposed to be closed on Sunday in obedience to the farcical Excise law, yesterday naturally resulted in numerous disturbances, some flagrant breaches of the peace and several attempted murders. One of the latter, was the case of JOHN HANNACHER, of No. 356 Front-street, who was attacked at a late hour of the night at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, by two ruffians, and so severely beaten that he received serious wounds. Both the assailants fled before the Police arrived.

JOSEPH MEYER and JOHN KOEFFER upon one side, with WILLIAM SHEA and EDWARD SHEA on the other, engaged in a murderous affray last evening, in front of the brewery No. 206 East Fifty-fifth-street, during which MEYER received severe injuries, and SPARKS had his left eye destroyed by being struck by a stone thrown by SPARKS. In this case the Police were in time to arrest all the parties, who were taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where SHEA and KOEFFER were locked up, but the two injured men were sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Another affray occurred at a late hour in the evening in the liquor-store of J. M. MCGUIRE, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, which resulted in JAMES SHERIDAN striking MICHAEL HARRISON in the mouth, cutting his upper lip and knocking out several of his teeth. Officer MCCUSKER, Ninth Precinct, arrested the assailant, and he was locked up in the Charles-street Police Station.

The corner of Hudson and Beach streets was the scene of another affray, in which BARNEY MCCONNELL, of No. 180 Mulberry-street, was struck on the head by MICHAEL BURNS and received a severe scalp wound. BURNS was arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station.

Arrangements for the German Working Men's Festival.

A committee of the German Arbeiter Union met at No. 1½ Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, to complete the arrangements for the German Working Men's Festival, which is to come off on Monday, June 11, at Jones' Wood, and for which extensive preparations are being made. The festivities will be inaugurated in the evening of the day previous at the Germania Assembly Rooms by a Vorfeier. The proceeds of the festival will be devoted to a fund to establish a newspaper organ of the German working men in this City.

Another Mysterious Death.

JOHN ANDERSON, sixty-five years of age, who formerly lived at No. 14 Baxter-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital apparently suffering from the effects of a protracted debauch. Having died on Saturday, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, and Dr. CUSHMAN making a post-mortem examination, found that death resulted from meningitis caused by a fracture of the skull. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, is making efforts to discover how the injury was received, but as yet no progress has been made in solving the mystery.

Mass-Meeting of German Trade Societies.

At the Harmonic Rooms, in Essex-street, a mass-meeting of the German Arbeiter Union Societies, composed of fourteen German trade organizations, was held yesterday. Mr. THOMASCHHAUSEN presided. The main point of the proceedings was a modification of the constitution in reference to the strike system. The strike system is henceforth not to be recognized as a principle, but under extreme circumstances may be resorted to as a means of agitation. The amended constitution will be submitted to the different Societies composing the Union for adoption. The German Arbeiter Union numbers about 6,000 members.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Short Journeys to the Country—Scenes on the Route—Places of Interest Near the City.

Yesterday was warm as any day in June, and partially delightful for rambling or riding, and many thousands availed themselves of the relief from labor, which Sunday gives, to ramble and ride, and visit the Parks, or enjoy the lovely scenes presented by the green fields in the outskirts of the City. All the cars were filled to their utmost capacity, and the German element seemed to predominate, as was evident from the throngs of women and children, many of the latter being armed with pretzels, and looking happy and contented, even under the most adverse circumstances. The Summer excursions, inaugurated yesterday, promise to be at full tide by next Sunday, for during the present week excursion boats and trains will be prepared and the proprietors will commence to reap their harvest.

CONEY ISLAND.

Those who visited Coney Island last season can well imagine what it is now; there is not the least change. The bathing-boxes are not yet in position, but they stand upon the beach, ready for removal oceanward as soon as bathing becomes agreeable. The shanties, which are scattered here and there about the sandy plain, smell moist and unpleasant, as they are just convalescing from the case of whitewash with which everything is daubed. The chowder pots, from which the accumulated filth of months has been scraped, are now ready for another season's service, and yesterday everything in this quarter bore the appearance of having awakened from a six months' sleep. At the railroad stations the hotels are scarcely yet fit for the accommodation of man or beast, but both can be provided for on an emergency. These hostelries are bright and sticky with paint, and the culinary and other machinery of the refectories were yesterday found scarcely in working order. By next Sunday, however, better things may be expected—and, even if they are not realized, it makes little matter to the majority of Coney Island visitors. The clams gave out in the early part of the day, for no one in the clam interest expected that there would be much of a rush. For similar reasons, travelers by the cars suffered considerable inconvenience. It is hoped that visitors to Coney Island this season will be treated with more consideration, by hotel as well as railroad proprietors. The rowdy element ought to be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, and the country Magistrates, who look to the Summer for their harvest of hay as well as disorderly characters, should be given greater opportunities to exercise their judicial functions.

THE FISHING BANKS.

The first of a series of Sunday excursions to the Fishing Banks was made yesterday by the steamer *Wyoming*, Capt. H. E. HOLMES, which left the foot of Christopher-street at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 o'clock A. M., bearing several hundred citizens with their wives and children, determined for the time to forget the cares and anxieties of city life and business relations and enjoy the invigorating and healthful recreation afforded by a sea trip. Music and dancing were the order of the hour; performers and dancers alike seemed to feel the spirit of the occasion, and in the happy and hopeful expectancy of future enjoyment the hours glided by. But, unfortunately, many were disappointed in the realization of their anticipations. Scarce had the boat crept beyond the immediate surroundings of the harbor, when the presence of the ocean swell manifested itself in its most convincing form. By a sort of general understanding the dancers forsook the floor for a more retired position in the vessel, the music ceased, the laughter all around was almost discontinued, fishing gear was laid aside, the swell increased, and ere the surprised excursionists were aware of the fact, half of them were rendered victims of the untold agonies of sea-sickness. In this condition the vessel reached its destination at the Fishing Banks, and those whose interior was proof against the increasing heavings and tossings of the trip prepared their lines for fishing. Several who took an interest in the sport were successful in hauling a large number of black-fish weighing from half a pound to as high as four pounds, and were sufficiently recompensed for the cost of the trip. After three hours thus spent, at 3 o'clock the boat started for home, reaching the City shortly after 5 o'clock. The return trip was very enjoyable, and after quitting the open waters the sick were restored, and pleasure and gaiety again reigned on board. The *Seth Lowe* and *William Tittamer* also made similar trips, and, with the exception of a few incidental drawbacks inseparable from such excursions, all enjoyed them to their complete satisfaction.

FORT LEE, SHADY SIDE AND PLEASANT VALLEY.

A famous resort for excursionists is Fort Lee, on the Hudson, about twelve miles from the City. The place is historic from its revolutionary associations, and stands at that point on the river where the palisades first begin to cast their shadow on the rolling tide beneath. Steam-boats ply regularly during the year between the village and New-York. In the Summer the earnings of the two opposition ferries are much increased, and three boats are used in the transportation of passengers. The inhabitants of Fort Lee are principally Germans, and during the excursion season its hills, bluffs, and every spot rendered beatiful by nature, is ornamented with beer-saloons and drinking booths, the most quiet of which are those under the care of sturdy Teutons. A few miles away from the steam-boat landing however, the signs of "civilization" above mentioned disappear. Yesterday the steamboat *Pleasant Valley*, Capt. LEAVY, was employed in her regular Sunday work of carrying excursionists to and from this point, stopping at Shady Side, a popular resort, six miles from the City, and Pleasant Valley, a favorite spot with New-Yorkers for picnics and chowder parties, eleven miles from New-York. Twenty-five hundred passengers were carried by the *Pleasant Valley* yesterday away from the City to scent the sweets and taste the air of the country.

TO NEWARK BY WATER.

The East River and Newark Steam-boat Company commenced running their steamer *S. P. Underhill*, yesterday, which left North Seventh-street, Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock A. M. The steamer landed at Eleventh-street, Broome-street and Peck-slip, New-York, each way; returning, it left Newark at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The *Underhill*, when she left Peck Slip, had an immense crowd on board to see their friends in Newark. The vessel had hardly gotten opposite to Staten Island when it was announced that the fuel was exhausted, and that they would have to proceed under slow steam to Newark. After almost an hour's delay and sundry inconveniences, the *Underhill* at last left the pier. The feeling on the dock among the disappointed was anything but one of kindliness toward the Company. This line, it is understood, is patronized by the German residents of New-York and Newark, and for them certainly it is essentially a public benefit.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Though the first excursion to Rockaway Beach did not draw a large crowd yesterday, it was very satisfactory to those that did go. A sniff of sea air is good at any time, especially at Rockaway, where the breeze comes sweeping across from ocean to bay, sharp and fresh, stirring up jaded city lungs and blowing the dust out of them, calling color into pale cheeks and lustre into leaden eyes, inspiring a ferocious appetite, and toning up even the abstractious and dejected to a buoyant sense of enjoyment. Another hygienic advantage of a trip to Rockaway is experienced by qualmish persons on the way down, especially on windy days. The long deep-sea swell which comes rolling in off Coney Island, is apt to create the healthful intestinal disturbance known as sea-sickness. It had that effect yesterday, and as the boat neared the "gut," and the cluster of breakers came into view, stretching away for miles like white flocks of sheep, and rendering the motion of the boat more and more decided, gradually one by one assumed the horizontal, or disappeared to cast up accounts in seclusion "and ponder on the appropriateness of calling the locality "RockAway." Members of the Oceanus Club were at their house on the beach yesterday, and the New-England Club also held a clambake near by. In the afternoon, quite a number of steam and sail vessels were darting about in the Bay with parties of pleasure-takers. The hotels at the beach are making arrangements to accommodate Summer visitors. The building at the first landing has received an addition which more than doubles its size, and it will be opened as a large and comfortable hotel by Messrs. ECKERT & MARSHALL on the 1st of June. It will be known as the Neptune House. A new and roomy pier has also been built, and other improvements are going on.

Gigantic Human Remains Found.

A letter from Kern County, California, reports that in digging a grave on the old banks of Kern River, not long since, there was found a human skeleton seven feet five and a half inches in length. The account says there was with it a package of eleven flint arrow-heads and spear-heads, and that the skull was much larger than the ordinary size of craniums moving around at the present day. A full-grown person placed his head inside the skull. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, however, tells a bigger story thus: "Workmen in the new fire-cistern, in Jeffersonville, exhumed, twelve feet from the surface, a part of the skeleton of a giant at least twelve feet high. The skull was badly broken by the workmen, but sufficient of the jaws and face-bones were saved to show that it was the remains of a [illegible]ous-sized human being. A shin-bone was dug [illegible] which measured near three feet in length."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Chinese Prepa[illegible]ations for War—The Operations of Missionarie[illegible] Regulated—Volcano D[illegible]escribed—Anticip[illegible]ated Change in the M[illegible]kado's Ministry.

By the arrival at Sa[illegible] Francisco of the steam-ship *Great Republic*, [illegible]ong Kong advices to April 13, and Yokohama [illegible]elligence to April 22, are at hand. The Shanghai *Courier* says: "Some weeks ago we reported that the experts who, in 18[illegible], had been employed to make infernal m[illegible]chines to make the channel of the Peiho [illegible]passable to foreign shipping, had been again applied to, to make a number of similar inst[illegible]ments of destruction. We hear to-day that the de[illegible]mand for these articles has spread to our own [illegible]oor. An English-speaking Chinaman, well-known to have close relations with the yamen of a high local official, called at the office of a foreign merchant, and, after beating about the bush *secundum artem*, at length came to the point by asking the merchant whether he knew about that kind of gun which explodes under water—evidently meaning torpedoes. On being asked how he felt interested in such matters, the truth was at length blurted out that LI-HUNG-CHANG has sent down an order for a quantity of them. There seems no doubt of the authenticity of the man's statement. It corresponds also with rumors from all parts of the country that China is preparing for war."....A correspondent of the same journal supplies the following summary of a memoranda addressed by the Pekin Cabinet to the Foreign Ministers relative to the operations of missionaries, &c., in China: "Of the dispatch of the Tsung-li-yamen relating to Catholic missions, I only know that it forbids orphanages and foundling hospitals, demands the deportation of the Sœurs de Charite, and the cessation of the special official powers assumed by the priests; but doubtless its character as a whole may be fairly judged by the companion document which deals with the work of Protestant organizations. These are the points: That in future no communities shall be mulcted for injuries to missions, only the villains who strike the blow shall be punished; that there shall be no compensation for confiscated property, or for destroyed buildings, lost furniture, &c.; that all foreign ladies shall be sent home, such teachers being injurious to the peace and retirement of Chinese female society; and no native women shall be allowed to attend meetings for worship; that missionaries in the interior or elsewhere shall have no ex-territorial privileges, but when summoned to the yamens, or having occasion to seek official aid, shall present themselves as a native would have to do, (prostrate, &c.,) and shall in all respects conform to native customs; that if a missionary take up the cause of a Christian convert who is proceeded against at law, the Christian shall be at once punished for such interference; that all mission establishments shall be under supervision of officers appointed for the purpose, and that no foundling hospitals or girls' schools shall be allowed; that no heathen children shall attend mission schools; that a public registration office shall be established, in which all baptisms shall be noted, and the history, residence and condition of the applicants recorded. And that no missionary shall receive more than forty-five converts; that Confucius shall not be reviled, nor the feelings of Confucianists insulted."....The following was found in the memoranda of the United Columbian bark *Noord Brabant*, from Australia to Hongkong, and printed in the Hongkong *Press* of March 28:—"Sighted Thakoro or Volcano Island, one of the Santa Cruz Group, in latitude 10° 22' south, longitude 165° 49' east; lay becalmed for five days to the westward of it; this island is described as a cone of the most perfect symmetry of form, resting upon a base about three miles in circumference, and saving some small breadth around its base, bare of anything like vegetation; according to Capt. WILSON, of the *Duff*, there are several low islands, three at least on its south and west quarter, about sixteen or seventeen miles off, but Capt. FROST asserts that this is not the case; he estimates its height at 2,500 feet, judged from a distance of fifteen miles; the volcano was in constant activity, and presented the appearance of a grand flame-vent, burning always....The Yokohama *Gazette* says: "There is some contemplated change anticipated in the Mikado's Ministers. The report is that Prince SATSUMA has been commanded or invited by the Mikado to Yedo to take entire control of the Government; in other words to form a Ministry. SHIMADZU SABORO, father of Prince SATSUMA will be the mainspring of the Government. He is the man who, in 1863, ordered his retainers to cut down the party of foreigners who were riding on the high road when his train was passing, in obedience to which order Mr. RICHARDSON was murdered, and his companions (including one lady) wounded, and in consequence of which the British squadron bombarded Kagosima, burned the town, destroyed several of SATSUMA's steamers, and the Prince was forced to pay a heavy indemnity. We do not think that he harbors hatred to foreigners now; but if he does, all we can say is, no one in Japan better than he knows their power."

Pistols and Coffee in Carolina—A Governor Challenged.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* of Friday contains the following:

"By passengers from Raleigh we learn that Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the *Sentinel*, had gone to South Carolina, and from that State had sent a challenge to Gov. CALDWELL, in consequence of a card published in the *Telegram* last week. Mr. TURNER was accompanied, as we are informed, by Gov. VANCE, and H. C. JONES and BENJ. GUION, Esq. The hostile message was received in Raleigh on Wednesday night."

Mrs. Woodhull and Her Critics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Because I am a woman, and because I conscientiously hold opinions somewhat different from the self-elected orthodoxy which men find their profit in supporting; and because I think it my bounden duty and my absolute right to put forward my opinions and to advocate them with my whole strength, self-elected orthodoxy assails me, vilifies me, and endeavors to cover my life with ridicule and dishonor. This has been particularly the case in reference to certain law proceedings into which I was recently drawn by the weakness of one very near relative and the profligate selfishness of other relatives.

One of the charges made against me is that I lived in the same house with my former husband, Dr. WOODHULL, and my present husband, Col. BLOOD. The fact is a fact. Dr. WOODHULL being sick, ailing and incapable of self-support, I felt it my duty to myself and to human nature that he should be cared for, although his incapacity was in no wise attributable to me. My present husband, Col. BLOOD, not only approves of this charity, but co-operates in it. I esteem it one of the most virtuous acts of my life. But various editors have stigmatized me as a living example of immorality and unchastity.

My opinions and principles are subjects of just criticism. I put myself before the public voluntarily. I know full well that the public will criticise me and my motives and actions, in their own way and at their own time. I accept the position. I except to no fair analysis and examination, even if the scalpel be a little merciless.

But let him who is without sin cast his stone. I do not intend to be made the scape-goat of sacrifice, to be offered up as a victim to society by those who cover over the foulness of their lives and the feculence of their thoughts with hypocritical mouth of fair professions, and by diverting public attention from their own iniquity and pointing the finger at me. I know that many of my self-appointed judges and critics are deeply tainted with the vices they condemn. I live in one house with one who was my husband; I live as the wife with one who is my husband. I believe in Spiritualism; I advocate free love in the highest, purest sense, as the only cure for the immorality, the deep damnation by which men corrupt and disfigure God's most holy institution of sexual relations. My judges preach against "free love" openly, practice it secretly. Their outward seeming is fair; inwardly they are full of "dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness." For example, I know of one man, a public teacher of eminence, who lives in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher of almost equal eminence. All three concur in denouncing offenses against morality. "Hypocrisy is the tribute paid by vice to virtue." So be it. But I decline to stand up as "the frightful example." I shall make it my business to analyze some of these lines, and will take my chances in the matter of libel suits.

I have faith in critics, but I believe in public justice.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

For $12 per line, we will insert an advertisement ONE MONTH in 229 first-class New-York newspapers, including twenty-two dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't Fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Who Stole the Treaty?—The great question could have been answered and the country saved thousands of dollars had the treaty and its authors been under the protection of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. That has never been broken through without an alarm in season to save the property. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Delano's Cedar Trunks, Some Large size, with castors. No. 569 Hudson-st., corner of West 11th-st.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Vermont Spring Water.

The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

Ha[illegible]r Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in [illegible] world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, [illegible]antaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

VERMILYE—GRAFF.—April 23, 1871, at Arlington, Mo., by Rev. Andrew Luce, HENRY M. VERMILYE to MARY L., daughter of John A. Graff, all formerly of Harlem, N. Y.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Thursday, 18th inst., LOUISA S., wife of John Aikman.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 253 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

BAKER.—On May 20, of diphtheria, FRANCIS THORNTON, son of Francis and Esther G. Baker, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 7 East [illegible]-st., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

BERDAN.—On Saturday, May 20, after a brief illness, JOHN BERDAN, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Warren-place, Charles-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, May 18, at Tenafly, N. J., ELIZABETH, widow of the late James H. Braine, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, at Tenafly, on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 2 P. M. Cars of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leave Jersey City on arrival of the 9½ A. M. and 1¼ P. M. boat from foot of 23d-st. and 9¼ A. M. and 1¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of both trains.

CATHER.—On the 20th inst., Mrs. ELIZA A. CATHER.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Pay-master Barry, United States Navy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., on Monday morning, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIS.—At Yonkers, on Friday, May 19, Mr. C. M. DAVIS, aged 44 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday afternoon, May 23, at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DUNN.—On Saturday, May 20, MARY DUNN, aged 25, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 209 West 19th-st.

GOODRICH.—At Westport, Conn., on Saturday, May 20, 1871, MARTHA L., wife of G. G. Goodrich, and daughter of the late Jacob and Sarah Requa, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Westport, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 8 and 11¼ A. M.

GLOVER.—On Saturday morning, May 20, JANE L., wife of John E. Glover, and daughter of the late Hon. John Laporte, of Towanda, Penn., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 276 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, May 20, BENJAMIN R. GREGORY, second eldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, and grandson of the late William Buckley.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William C. Barber; also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 186 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

NORTON.—On Friday, May 19, AUGUSTA W., widow of the late Benjamin Hammatt Norton, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral services this day, (Sunday,) at 4½ P. M., at the residence of her son, George F. Norton, No. 471 West 21st-st.

PRINCE.—On Saturday, May 20, THOMAS MORRIS, younger son of John D. and Anne M. Prince, aged 6 months and 10 days.

ROUNDS.—On Saturday, May 20, at Buffalo, GEORGE W. ROUNDS, of the firm of Rounds & Hall.

STREETER.—On Sunday evening, May 21, at 6¼ o'clock, SOPHRONIA, wife of D. W. Streeter, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 202 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Greenbush for interment.

SMOOT.—On Friday, May 19, suddenly, of scarlet fever, HARRY POLLOCK, second son of Albert and Carrie M. Smoot, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral 10 o'clock Monday morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 East 19th-st.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at Locust Valley, Long Island, on Sunday, May 21, ISAAC L. VALENTINE, son of the late Henry C. Valentine, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, at Locust Valley, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOTTON.—After a short illness, on Sunday, May 21, SETH B., son of Capt. James A. and Margaret C. Wotton.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIGIN OF MAN; MIXED MARRIAGES; Jews and Christians; Caucasian Races; Criminals—How to Treat Them; Means and Object of Education; John Simmons, of Boston; Prof. Oval Pirkey, of Canton, Mo.; Edward Harris, of Rhode Island; Mr. J. M. Hutchings, of Yosemite, Cal.; How my Future was Revealed to Me; The Boy Suicides; The Man About Town; Food for Thinkers and Workers; Captivity of Fannie Kelly Among the Sioux Indians; Electricity—What is It? And much other very interesting reading, in June number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—REDUCED PRICES.

Gold Ear Rings and Pins, $15, $18, $20 to $175 a set.
Gold Seal Rings, $7, $8, $10, to $50 each.
Plain Gold Rings, 18-carat, $3, $4, $5, to $15 each.
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, $3, $4, $5 to $40 each.
Diamond Rings, $25, $30, $40 to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $35, $40 to $400 a set.
Gents' Diamond Pins, $30, $35 to $500 each.
Gold Chain Bracelets, $35, $40, to $100 each.
Gold Band Bracelets, $10, $12, to $60 each.
Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, $22, $25, to $120 each.
Gentlemen's Gold Vest Chains, $18, $20, $22, to $110 each.
Gold Necklaces, $8, $10, $12, to $75 each.
Gold Lockets, $3, $4, $5, to $90 each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway,
four doors below 14th-st.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bed-room suites,
at F. KRUTINA'S
Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.
N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

CINCINNATI LAGER BEER
AND
OHIO WINE DEPOT, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
is now open. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at the depot to taste wine of our HOME PRODUCTION, and the best of KLEINER & BRO.'S, Cincinnati, Ohio, Lager-beer.
HOFFMAN & LEININGER, Agents.
Restaurants, clubs, private families supplied by the keg, half barrel or bottled.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

BURKE, the Hatter, will be happy to see his friends and the public generally at his old stand, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where, by fair dealing and attention, he hopes to merit the continuation of past favors.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE rings, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE
Contains the first part of
A PROVENCE ROSE,
A charming novelette,
By OUIDA,
Author of "Strathmore," "Idalia," &c.
To be completed in Two Parts.
Together with a variety of
VALUABLE AND ENTERTAINING ARTICLES.

"A capital number of a capital magazine."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

For sale by all Periodical Dealers.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Philadelphia, and 25 Bond-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.—"GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME." A spirited song and dance, words by George Cooper, piano music by Chas. E. Pratt; "Shoo Fly" outdone. For sale by all dealers, and mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR JUNE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is "full of good things." Newsmen have it. $3 a year; 30 cents a number, or half a year on trial, $1.
S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, (May 20.) A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the executors of THOMAS B. BERRY, deceased, resold the premises known as No. 774 Ninth-avenue, embracing a two-story frame house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, for $8,875; purchaser, B. P. FAIRCHILD. This same property was sold on Thursday, May 16, and bought by Mr. FAIRCHILD for $9,200. Owing to the fact, however, that the building on the premises covered about a foot of an adjoining lot, thus necessitating alterations and expense, and the fact not having been known or stated at the first sale, a resale was deemed advisable, which took place on Saturday with the result above mentioned. In the aggregate of sales for the week the last price is the one included in the total.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

For the season of the year, business at the Exchange was active last week, sales of some description having been held each day, while as a rule, the property offered was taken more freely and at better comparative figures than has been the case for some weeks past. The total volume of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, May 20, is $317,525. For the week ending Saturday, May 13, the corresponding figures were $191,600, and on comparison an increase in favor of last week was shown of $125,925. Sales of City property to the values named were made on business days as follows: Monday, May 15, $82,450; Tuesday, May 16, $29,000; Wednesday, May 17, $32,875; Thursday, May 18, $145,475; Friday, May 19, $19,350, and Saturday, May 20, $8,875. Total as noted, $317,525. The following auctioneers conducted the auctions referred to: Muller, Wilkins & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., William Kennelly, B. P. Fairchild, Roberts & McGuire, and William Abbott. The only other sale made at the Exchange during the week, aside from that of suburban real estate referred to hereafter, was a Virginia mining property known as the Van Cluse mine, sold by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at an assignee's sale on Wednesday, for $12,900. Auctioneers offering Brooklyn realty during the week have met with no success, and neither here nor in Brooklyn have any public sales worthy of note been effected.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

In the matter of suburban sales, the week opened auspiciously with the auction conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., held at Rutherford Park, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16. Of the plots offered, 147 were sold, and the sum of $79,600 realized. The next sale of this property will be held on the 30th inst. On Thursday, May 18, the Bradford estate auction, conducted by S. DINGEE & Co., at Rye, in Westchester County, was also attended with great success. Ninety-one acres of land were disposed of, and the aggregate of the day's business amounting to $89,820. In addition to these sales, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold at the Exchange on Tuesday, May 16, property at New-Brighton, Staten Island, to the value of $27,750, and on Wednesday, May 17, B. P. FAIRCHILD, sold at the Exchange a farm of fifty acres at Suffolk County, Long Island, for $2,350. The total sales of suburban property for the week aggregate $198,920. In auctions of this description next week will be an active one, and the business promises to be good during the season. Among the sales to take place later, that at Whitestone, Long Island, to be held June 1 by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., is worthy attention.

SALES FOR THIS WEEK.

For the present week the sales projected are not only numerous, but the property to be offered is of a superior quality. At the Exchange, a large variety of City real estate will be offered during the week, and [illegible] Tuesday, also at the Exchange in this City, two extensive auctions of Brooklyn property will take place. In country realty greater opportunities for investment have been seldom presented than will be the case during the next six days. To those interested in the sales proposed the following list will be found valuable for reference. [illegible] property will be offered as follows:

Today, Monday, May 22.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-second-street, 85 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 15 by 100.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, seven lots at Morrisania, in Westchester County, situate on the east side of Washington-avenue, 42 feet north of First-street, lots each in size, 25 by 100.

By WM. M. BERGER, at Long Island City, Queens County, Long Island, at 12 M. at public auction, 523 building lots, located on Broadway and Jackson-avenue, in the Fourth Ward of the town named. The sale will take place at SCHNEIDER'S Schuetzen Park Hotel, on Broadway Astoria. Lots 25 by 100.

Tuesday, May 23.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, the premises, Nos. 105, 107 and 109 West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, known as the French Theatre property, embracing a plot of ground on Fourteenth-street, 75 by 123.3, with the four-story brick buildings thereon, and also a lot on the rear, 20 by 83.3, extending through to Fifteenth-street, known as No. 108 on that street. On the last-named lot two four-story brick buildings are erected front and rear respectively.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, a desirable property on One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, adjacent to the Grand Boulevard.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 242 feet east of Second-avenue; lot, 25 by 98.9.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, valuable Brooklyn property, comprising seventy-seven lots and gores, situate respectively as follows: Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-avenue, near Fourteenth-street; eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-avenue, near Second-avenue; four lots on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street; eight lots on the west side of Second-avenue, comprising the entire front from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets; four lots on the south side of Thirteenth-street, 582 feet west of Second-avenue; twenty-three lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues; nine lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues, and four lots on the north side of Fifteenth-street, between Hamilton and Second avenues. The above is one of the notable sales of the week.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, 800 eligibly located building lots at Flatbush and New-Utrecht, L. I., as denoted on the new Kings County map. The lots form a portion of the farm formerly owned by CORNELIUS BENNETT, and are all situated between Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh streets, Twelfth to Sixteenth avenues, in the towns named, near the Brooklyn City line. From the situation they are not only intrinsically but prospectively very valuable. The sale is announced as without limit and unreserved, and is well worthy the attention of investors.

In addition to the above auctions, a sale of ninety-four building plots at Llewellyn Park, N. J., is advertised to take place on the ground at 2 P. M. to-morrow; also, at Paterson, N. J., a sale of factory property in that place, embracing eight city lots and a number of brick and frame buildings. Sale to be held at the Franklin House, Paterson, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 24.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of DANIEL DEVELIN, deceased, the very valuable piece of real estate known as the Florence Hotel property, situate at the junction of Seventh-avenue and Macomb's Dam road, having a frontage on the Harlem River of 1,250 feet; on the road of 1,100 feet; on the east side of the avenue 900 feet; on the west side 700 feet; and on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street 1,185 feet, embracing in the aggregate 150 City lots. The entire property will be offered in one parcel, and on liberal terms.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange at public auction, two lots with a four-story brick and frame building thereon, on the north-west corner of Eighty-third-street and Tenth-avenue; also, a three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 25 by 100.11. In addition, by the same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot with the improvements thereon, situate on the south side of Thirty-first-street, 496 feet east of Tenth-avenue, lot 20.8 by 61.80.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, and lots, known as Nos. 29, 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lots each 20 by 100; houses each 50 feet deep, nearly new, well built, with French roofs, and other modern improvements.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & Co., at Kingsland Station, N. J., on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, eight miles from New-York, on the ground, at 12 M., 125 choice villa plots, located on the banks of the Passaic River. Also, a large dwelling-house, together with half an acre of land. Special train for sale from foot of Barclay-street, at 11½ A. M.

Thursday, May 25.

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of JAS. MUNSON, deceased, an extensive list of property, so located in New-York, Brooklyn and elsewhere as to make the proposed transaction one of special interest and importance. The auction involves the disposition of the following real estate: In this City, a frame store and lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 98 feet 9 inches north of Forty-first-street. Four lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street. Four-story brown-stone-front English-basement house and lot on the south side of Thirty Second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as No. 325; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block in depth. Four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-Third-street, 400 feet west of Eleventh-avenue. And one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, 668 feet 4 inches west of Eleventh-avenue. In Brooklyn, a three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-street, 77 feet 6 inches east of Pearl-street, 25.7 by 95. In Albany, this State, twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius streets, four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany. In the village of Jamaica, L. I., twenty lots on Ward-street, between Williamsburg and Jamaica turnpikes. And in Essex County, this State, seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, said to be heavily timbered.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, lot 20 by 82; also, 6 lots, each with the improvements thereon, forming a plot 75 by 200.10, on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, extending through to Forty-fourth-street.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., referee, a four-story brown-stone house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway.

By S. DINGEE & Co., at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., 592 acres of valuable land, together with two country-seats and six cottage dwellings. The property is that formerly embraced in what was known as the Grand Park Enterprise, organized by the late ANDREW WILSON, JR., and which last year was attended with such disastrous results. Under the management of Mr. WILSON a vast amount of money was expended in improving the estate, and these improvements remain. Up to the present time, owing to legal technicalities and other causes, no free sale of the property could be made. Arrangements, however, we understand, have now been perfected by which conflicting interests have been harmonized, and at the auction to take place on Thursday the property will be offered, without reserve, to the highest bidder. The land will be sold per acre, except such portions as have residences upon them, which will be offered in plots. The advantages connected with the Grand Park property are well known, and with an open sale the affair should be attended with success. Special trains from New-Haven Depot at 9 and 11½ o'clock.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at Edgewater, Staten Island, on the premises at 1½ P. M., 150 building lots, all situated on streets already graded, and ready for immediate improvement. The property lies near Vanderbilt Landing, and is within an hour of the City. Persons who desire to be present at the sale will take Staten Island Ferry from foot of Whitehall-street at 11 A. M. Free passes can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

By EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, at Flushing, Long Island, on the ground at 12 M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition under the direction of GEO. I. MURPHY, Esq., referee, 36 villa plots in size of from one to five acres each, embracing 153 acres of land known as the Bonne estate. The sale is announced as absolute, and from the known value of the realty, should attract buyers. Special train from Hunter's Point at 10½ A. M.

Friday, May 26.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., referee, four lots, together forming a plot 100.8 by 100, located on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Ninety-first-street.

By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, at the Exchange, at a Sheriff's sale, adjourned from last week, a lot 42 by 70, situated on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

In addition to the sales above noted, one or two other legal sales will probably take place during the week, but as nothing definite was known about them last week, by the auctioneers in charge, they are for the present unnoticed.

PRIVATE SALES.

In the matter of private sales the market during the week has been very strong, particularly in Eighth-avenue lots, and the reports of extensive sales effected have been numerous. In addition to those reported the following are those of a more recent date:

By M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 86 Cedar-street, four lots on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Nineteenth-street; sold for $80,000, cash [illegible] Lots together, 100.8 by 100.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, eight lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and [illegible] and Forty-seventh streets, and [illegible] One Hundred [illegible] six lots in the [illegible] sold together for $65,000.

By JOHN B. CHURCH & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, four lots on the south side [illegible] street, and one lot in [illegible] of Ninety-second-ty-first-street, [illegible] rear, fronting on Nine-avenues; sold [illegible] Madison and Fourth- together for $30,000.

By HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, and lot on Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $30,000.

In country property, C. H. OLIVER reports the sale of a farm of forty-five acres, near Tallmans, Rockland County, to JOHN BOGERT, of Jersey City, for $6,000. Also, a farm of fifty acres, near Monsey, to HENRY SUMMER, of Williamsburg, for $4,800. Also, the Chittenango White Sulphur Springs, of Madison County, New-York, sold to D. P. PETERS, of this City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE—Four-story modern new medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone dwelling.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story first-class medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, Columbia leasehold.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Four-story high-stoop new medium-sized modern house, in fee.

ALSO,

FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY BUILDING LOTS—Singly and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets.

ALSO,

A REVISED AND PRINTED LIST OF STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, at reduced rates.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property. Mortgages cashed.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 8th-av., Grand Boulevard, or any of the other avenues or cross streets, who desire to offer their property for sale, are courteously solicited to place the same upon our books. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK, RIVERSIDE PARK BOULEVARD, FIFTH, EIGHTH AND MADISON-AVENUE LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent.

Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FULL-sized lot, between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale cheap. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN.—GATES, NEAR YATES-av., three three-story frame houses; all improvements; built by days' work; extra lots. Apply to R. S. AIKMAN, on the premises, No. 636½, or No. 21 Cortlandt-st., second floor, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A.—DESIRABLE FARMS, COUNTRY-seats and residences, for sale at

Franklin Lake, six miles from Paterson, N. J., farm of 105 acres, stock, crops, machinery, &c. $11,500
Passaic Bridge, thirty-five minutes from City, fine residence, all improvements, one acre, beautifully situated near the Passaic River... 15,000
Middletown, N. Y., a fine farm of 200 acres, rich soil, stock, crops, &c. 30,000
Goshen, farm of 205 acres, suitable for stock raising; can be divided........ 20,800
Flushing, Long Island, first-class residence, four acres, beautifully laid out, for sale low, as owner goes abroad.

Also a printed list of country property for sale and to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE Agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, HUDSON RIVER, only two hours from New-York, splendid building sites, of 15 to 30 acres each, for sale, very reasonable terms; sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Map and particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$2,800.—NEW house, barn, &c., one acre, water front. E. RHEIN, No. 124 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x200. Terms accommodating and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,
Office, No. 11 Pine-St., First Floor.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS, on the prices stated below:

Possession.

Horatio-st.	$900	West 61st-st.	$2,500
Wooster-st.	2,000	West 61st-st.	2,000
Clinton-place	2,500	East 65th-st.	1,500
East 9th-st.	3,000	East 73d-st.	1,200
West 11th-st.	....	East 79th-st.	1,750
West 12th-st.	2,000	East 82d-st.	1,100
West 14th-st.	2,000	East 89th-st.	700
East 15th-st.	2,000	West 94th-st.	2,000
West 16th-st.	3,000	East 112th-st.	660
West 22d-st.	2,700	East 124th-st.	1,200
West 23d-st.	2,500	East 126th-st.	1,000
W. 34th-st. (20 rooms)	2,600	East 137th-st.	2,000
West 39th-st.	1,600	2d-av.	960
East 45th-st.	2,500	Lexington-av.	2,700
E. 46th-st. (extension)	....	Madison-av.	....
West 48th-st.	1,300	Madison-av.	....
East 49th-st.	1,500	Madison-av.	5,000
West 49th-st.	4,000	Madison-av.	4,000
East 50th-st.	1,500	Madison-av.	4,500
West 52d-st.	4,000	5th-av.	5,000
West 54th-st.	5,000	5th-av.	10,000
West 60th-st.	....	10th-av.	700
West 61st-st.	2,000		

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan in sums to suit on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

A-By V. K. Stevenson & Son,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., First Floor.

TO LET, FURNISHED,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTALS on the price stated below. Possession.

West 11th-st.	$....	East 45th-st.	$3,000
West 12th-st.	2,500	West 45th-st.	3,900
West 15th-st.	3,500	West 49th-st.	2,700
East 20th-st.	....	East 50th-st.	2,000
West 34th-st.	2,700	West 52d-st.	4,200
West 33d-st.	3,300	East 73d-st.	1,800
West 34th-st.	....	Lexington-av.	2,400
West 36th-st.	....	Lexington-av.	3,000
East 38th-st.	3,000	Madison-av.	4,500
East 41st-st.	4,800	7th-av.	4,200
West 43d-st.	4,800	5th-av.	6,000
West 44th-st.	3,600		

ALSO, $100,000 Estate Funds to loan, in sums to suit, on Bond and Mortgage on New-York and Brooklyn property.

FISHKILL, ON HUDSON.

TO LET—A neat, comfortable cottage, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly situated, with fine river view, about one mile from depot, known as the Montagnie Cottage, and now occupied by A. S. Campbell; together with about three acres of ornamental grounds, with shade and fruit trees; immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET.

The splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—AN ELEgant residen[illegible] two miles a[illegible] on the west shore of the Hudson, from We[illegible] a half south from Newburg and five [illegible] tain. [illegible] Point, commanding extensive river, mountain and inland views; beautiful woods surround the place; house furnished; garden, ice-house, fruit, &c. Apply to WM. H. VERPLANCK, No. 110 Chambers-st.; or P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT MORristown, N. J., a very desirable and modern three-story house, containing about twelve rooms, all fully furnished; replete with all conveniences; garden, &c., &c.; to a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J. House large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET AT STAMFORD—A FIRST-class furnished house, with modern improvements; beautifully located, twelve minutes' walk from station. As the object is to secure a responsible and careful occupant, terms low for the Summer. Particulars at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. B. THURSTON, on premises.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY-seat in Westchester County, thirteen miles from City Hall, comprising fine house and out-buildings, grapery, ice-house filled, &c.; five acres of fine land, plenty of fruit and shade trees; near steam-boat landing. Apply at 20 East 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR THE year or season, a large house, twenty-one rooms, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, well located, commanding fine river views, within five minutes' walk of depot, in first-class order. BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, AND STORE and basement, in Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-stoop house in 12th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $1,100. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE
from

New Kings County Map,

Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.

800 FLATBUSH
AND
NEW-UTRECHT LOTS,
on farm formerly belonging to
CORNELIUS BENNETT, ESQ.,
will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is splendidly situated between 38th and 47th sts., and 12th and 16th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, and near Flatbush, Brooklyn Line and Prospect Park; central location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from New-York City Hall as Central Park. Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide,) new Boulevard (210 feet wide), from Prospect Park to Fair Grounds, Dummy Railroad, and New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad, all in immediate vicinity. The property is the most desirable adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
AT
KINGSLAND STATION,
eight miles from New-York, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, eighteen minutes running time from Hoboken,
125 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
handsomely located on the banks of the Passaic, with a river view of 1½ miles;
Also,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, containing thirteen rooms (11-feet ceilings,) with HALF AN ACRE OF LAND.
Three stations within one mile; 18 minutes' running time from Hoboken.
Special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ A. M., on the day of sale.
LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.
Maps and free passes can be had of the Auctioneers, at No. 6 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
Real Estate at public and private sale.

TUESDAY, May 30,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of the Executors of E. N. Fairchild, deceased,)
Forty-eight valuable lots on Broadway, 9th and 10th avs., 213th, 215th and 216th sts.
BROADWAY—4 lots north-east corner of 213th-st.
10TH-AV.—4 lots north-west corner of 213th-st.
213TH-ST.—6 lots north side, adjoining above.
9TH-AV.—4 lots south-west corner of 215th-st.
215TH-ST.—14 lots south side, adjoining the above.
215TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
216TH-ST.—8 lots south side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.
N. B.—Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above-described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the

FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av.; 1,185 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av. Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such its whole length, permitting a line of trees heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON HAMILTON AND 2D AVS., 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., near 14th-st.

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-av., near 2d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.

SECOND-AVENUE—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front from 14th to 15th sts.

THIRTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the south side of 13th-st., 582 feet west of 2d-av.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots on the north side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Nine lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 15th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THURSDAY, MAY 25.

ON THE HILL,

SIMONSON-AV., VANDERBILT LANDING,
STATEN ISLAND,
While thousands are admiring the
FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS
ON THE CONTINENT,
After a lunch "par excellence" enlivened with soul-stirring music,
JOHNSON & MILLER
will commence the sale of
150 BUILDING LOTS,
which, for beauty of situation, fine views, &c., cannot be surpassed.

The property is only forty-five minutes from New-York, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. All who wish to go on this delightful trip will apply for tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS,
592 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
300 ACRES
Subdivided into
150 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
In lots and plots of one to twelve acres each,
Including the spacious, elegant mansion of
THOMAS R. HAWLEY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and extensive out-buildings.
Also, the
HANDSOME VILLA OF
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
WITH TWELVE ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-ADORNED GROUNDS,
Spacious barns, stables, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE PRETTY HOMESTEAD OF
MRS. McINTYRE,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Handsomely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
With large lots, well situated.
The improved property will be sold per plot, and the unimproved per acre.
$200,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED
in laying out and grading avenues, boulevards, esplanades, drives and walks, situated on the
BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF MAMARONECK,
in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains to and fro daily on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot.
It is ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of valuable land ever laid out in Westchester County.
The SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, ON LIBERAL TERMS.
SPECIAL CARS FREE. Take 9 A. M. and 11¼ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
4TH AND 8TH AVS., 32D, 142D AND 143D STS.,
NEW-YORK;
CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND LAND IN
ALBANY, VILLAGE OF JAMAICA AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executors of James Munson, deceased, New-York:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Frame store and lot on the west side of 8th-av., 98 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot, on the south side of 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 324; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block; house contains modern improvements.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 143d-st., 400 feet west of 11th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot on the north side of 142d-st., 668 feet 4 inches west of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CONCORD-STREET—Three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-st., 77.6 feet east of Pearl-st., 25.7x95.

ALBANY.

Twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius sts., four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

VILLAGE OF JAMAICA.

Twenty lots on Ward-st., between Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpikes.

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, Essex County, New-York, said to be heavily timbered.

E. H. MUNSON,
JOS. O. BROWN, } Executors.
MARY J. MUNSON, Executrix.

COTTAGE HOMES
in the suburbs.
550
splendid building lots,
fifteen newly finished houses,
at
Whitestone, Long Island,
at auction,
THURSDAY, June 1, 1871,
by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, already sewered, curbed, guttered and macadamized and paid for; thirty trains daily; taxes are limited by charter to one-half of one per cent.; terms most liberal. Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL KINDS OF EXPERIENCED servants wanted; also small girls and girls lately landed, for the best situations in families, Summer-houses, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. New waiting-rooms, clean and cool, just opened.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT CHILD'S nurse and seamstress; one with best of City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday at No. 1[illegible] Madison-av.

PAPER-HANGINGS SALESMEN WANTED—Men of ability and experience will be liberally dealt with. Apply by letter to CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD, No 501 Broadway.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $8 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAIS DESIRE trouver une famille pour faire les robes, et la coiffure; on aura les renseignement voulus. S'adresser à B. ST. GAUDENS, No. 314 4th-av., le 23ieme, mais de dix heures à midi.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

DRY GOODS.

McGIBBON & CO.
are offering
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers in
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SILK AND WORSTED FURNITURE-COVERINGS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES, SATTEENS
and every description of
HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS, &c.
NO. 772 5TH-AV.,
CORNER 22D-ST.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

McGIBBON & CO.,
172 5th-av., Cor. 22d-st,
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY.
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN SILK AND LISLE HOSE.
LADIES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN BALBRIGGAN, AND CHOICE ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S SILK BALBRIGGAN AND FANCY HOSE.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED HOSE.
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGAN, LISLE AND FANCY STRIPED SOCKS.
GENTS' LISLE-THREAD PANTS.
GENTS' AND LADIES' GOSSAMER GAUZE VESTS.
LISLE-THREAD DRAWERS AND VESTS.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

On MONDAY, May 22, we will offer the entire balance of our large and desirable stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CLOAKINGS and materials for BOYS' WEAR, at a positive reduction of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

FOULARD SILKS.

On MONDAY, May 22, we will offer at a GREAT REDUCTION from former prices:
200 pieces best quality FOULARD SILKS, in all colors, former price $1 50, reduced to $1. This is decidedly the best and greatest bargain in this class of goods ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,
74 and 76 Worth-St.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE "C. S. I.," MARK.
SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD.
SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.
NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
Now opening all the latest styles of
STRAW GOODS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Stylishly trimmed Hats, $3 to $10, usual price $6 to $18.

NOW OPENING.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined, largest assortment on the avenue; Buff Parasols, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., and $1.

NOW OPENING.
Housekeeping Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Under-garments, Ribbons, and Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Under-clothing at very attractive prices.

NOW OPENING.
Ladies Misses' and Children's Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Swiss Suits, largest assortment of the season, at remarkably low prices.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, nicely trimmed, $4, $4 75, $5, $5 50, and $6 50.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, much finer, $7, $8, $9, $10.
Buff, Brown, Drab and Steel-color Suits, $3 25, $4, $4 50, $5 50 and $6.
Lawn Suits, trimmed with Lace, $13 to $20.
Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.
Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Morning Wrappers, $2 50 to $3.
Children's Marseilles Cloaks, Lace Cape, all styles.
Children's Marseilles Suits, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
Children's Lawn Suits, with cape and trimmed, $4 50.
RICHARD MEARES, cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st.

TO
PACKAGE AND PIECE BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
5,000 PIECES OF
FRERES KOECHLIN'S,
DOLFUS, MEIGS & CO.'S,
AND
OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKES.
PARIS-PRINTED
JACONETS
AT 15 CENTS PER YARD,
BLACK PARIS GRENADINES,
SILK CHAIN PONGEES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
And an extensive stock of
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS,
AT
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL AND MERCER STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS and SHOES,
AT CANTRELL'S, NOS. 239 AND 241 4TH-AV.

Families living on the line of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad will find it convenient to get their boot and shoes at

CANTRELL'S.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 38th-st., }
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. 610 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
We are prepared, as usual, to
DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH
every variety of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15.000 TO $25,000 WANTED—In an established business, with a special or general partner. For particulars inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, McKillop, Sprague & Co.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 CASH, TO join in a very lucrative and agreeable business, which will net more than $50,000 this Summer. For particulars inquire of J. ELLIOTT, No. 38 West 32d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 26th day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept bids for the whole or part, or an article or class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

13,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
4,600 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
2,000 yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.
200 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

3,600 yards dark blue Flannel, for over-sacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed.) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.
13,000 yards dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed.) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 6 ounces per yard, with white-woollen selvedge.
1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
5,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece-wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

4,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
7,500 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

900 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
2,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,200 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

250 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
800 sets Epaulette Bullion.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards Red Cord.
40 Swords for musicians.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets Drum Snares.
500 pairs Crescents and Scale Scraps.
50 Swords for Sergeants.
40 Drums, complete.
100 Drum Heads, batter.
100 Drum Heads, snare.
50 Boxwood Fifes, "B."
30 pairs Drum Sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

6,000 pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

600 Cartridge-boxes, without magazines.
1,000 Bayonet Scabbards, with frogs attached.
500 Cartridge-box Belts.
400 Waist Belts.
50 Sword Frogs.
600 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:
Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and blue Jackets for boys.
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined, and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

A guarantee, to be signed by two persons whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney or Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at this office, the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn.; the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or the Commanding Officer at Boston, Mass.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to
Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, }
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 22d day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; the Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz: At

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
200 tons of Coal, 450 cords of Wood.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
120 tons of Coal, 75 cords of Wood.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
140 tons of Coal, 100 cords of Wood.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
250 tons of Coal, 120 cords of Wood.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
100 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.
GOSPORT, VA.
60 tons of Coal, 50 cords of Wood.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
75 cords of Wood.

The wood and coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, inspected, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
United States Marine Corps.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse in a private family; no objection to the country. Address No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MAID, A SITuation; capable of taking care of a lady's wardrobe; cuts, fits and makes dresses and sews on the machine. Can be seen at 405 5th-av. corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of one or two children. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 671 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, with good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City references. Call at No. 210 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

SERVANTS,

Employers in City or country can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., Corner of Broadway.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

EMPLOYERS
Can be promptly supplied with capable servants for any capacity (City or country) at the
BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
1,305 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH & 36TH STS.

EMPLOYERS promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.

SERVANTS. Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL be found a large selection of competent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, viz.: Ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for experienced ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, Protestant and other cooks, and laundresses, those lately landed; all nations; country or City.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND EXPErience desires a position for the Summer as companion to a lady or governess to children; references exchanged. Address C. B. C., Box 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a highly-recommended young woman; sixteen years in a place; she is a thorough dress-maker, trimmer, and also a competent milliner; cut and fit, operate; can do everything in the line of a seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKWOMAN, WITH or without her own sewing-machine, wishes the work of a few families' dress-making; ladies', children's and infants' clothes handsomely made up; also, work taken at home. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st. First bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; understands puffing, fluting, and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 684 6th-av., hair-dresser's, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is willing and obliging, and anxious for a situation in a respectable family; reference from last employer. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; no objection to attend to one or two growing children. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 131 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work alone, or to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country. Newport preferred. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 15 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as nurse to growing children, or would take charge of a baby; an excellent seamstress; best City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent girl as a waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 522 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Call at No. 302 East 28th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best reference from where she last lived in the City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, and is a good baker, if required; can give three years' good City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 West 43d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as nurse in a private family; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; a baby preferred; best City references. Call or address No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman highly recommended; is a superior laundress; French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant, and has good City references. Call or address No. 511 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; country or City; she is a very good cook in all its branches; good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; nine years in one situation; good seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant nurse, a situation; can take an infant from its birth; best of references; can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Swedish chamber-maid and waitress (speaks a little English) in a private family; very respectable in appearance. Call at No. 87 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good City references from last place. Call at No. 128 West 17th-st.

A DRESS-MAKER WOULD LIKE to go as a seamstress; understands all family sewing; would be found useful to young ladies; is a Protestant. Address or call for two days at No. 49 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF RELIABLE servants now ready for situations in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and families, at office No. 237 Bowery. Ten years established.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as house-keeper in a widower's family or in a hotel; should like to go to Chicago or in the vicinity; the highest references given and required. Address S. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious, single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good, careful driver; also understands gardening; can milk; unexceptionable City references. Address W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference; speaks French, English and German. Address or apply for two days, A. B., in Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent single man, who is strictly sober and thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City references; City or country. Address COACHMAN, No. 20 East 4th-st., carriage repository.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, a situation, understanding the care of horses; also an experienced driver, and has all the necessary knowledge of the charge of carriage and harness, as groom, and is strictly sober. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; understands his business well; has the best of City and country reference; is a good milker; is willing and obliging. Address M. E. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German a situation as gardener; has thorough knowledge of the business; can milk and make himself generally useful about a place; best City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; with good City reference. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Swede who speaks German and English, as waiterman or useful man in a private family; well-educated, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, industrious single man. Protestant; experienced and careful City driver; excellent groom; always respectful and obliging; first-class reference. Address R. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; is a married man, without incumbrance, and a Protestant; can give highest reference from last employer. Call or address J. R., at saddlery, No. 57 West 32d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply for two days to G. L. McCORWIN, grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly-competent man as coachman and groom; understands his business, and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 50 4th-av., Campbell's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, who has lived several years in his situation; is strictly sober. Can be seen at his present situation. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single Protestant man, as first-class coachman; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; City references. Call or address W. B., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a very competent person, who is highly recommended as to capability, honesty, &c. Apply or address No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man with good City reference. Call or address No. 371 3d-av., or in the store of JOHN MANNING.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; understands his business in all its branches; can come highly recommended. Address T. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, as coachman or groom; can give the best of reference from his two last places. Address B. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first or second waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address F. J. L., No. 490 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, A situation; can be highly recommended for his competency and strict sobriety. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as first-class waiter, and wife as first-class cook or laundress; first-rate City references; country preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P.M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A.M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $34 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., May 27	Assyria	Wed., May 24
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Europa	Sat., June 10	Britannia	Wed., June 7
India	Sat., June 17	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31	Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Samaria, Thursday, June 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.

Return Tickets.......$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency

Return Tickets.......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, May 25, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 27, 11 A.M.
MEMPHIS	Thursday, June 1, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, June 3, 2 P.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N.S.	20	To Halifax, N.S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN	May 24, at 9 A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	May 31, at 3 P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	June 3, at 3 P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	June 7, at 9½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	June 14, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH	June 17, at 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A.M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A.M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P.M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3	Siberia, Sat'day, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10	Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P.M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER........July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.......June 8

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Saturday, May 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the stranger from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by writing or application to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P.M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at the office on the pier.

J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P.M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P.M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE
STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON
DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
BUY AND SELL AT CURRENT MARKET
RATES THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT (8) PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000, are a first mortgage on 112 miles of road completed and in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile. The Net Earnings of this road are largely in excess of the Interest on its Bonded Debt. Present market quotation 97 3-4@98 1-4 and interest.

Tanner & Co.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ATTRITION PULVERIZING COMPANY hereby give public notice that an election for five trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 307 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 12 M.

JOHN POST, President.
G. A. KUYPERS, Secretary.

$50,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cents, due in 1876.
$25,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 7 per cent., due in 1876.
$25,000 PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent.
$100,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1890.
For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Land Grant, 10,240 Acres per Mile.

NET EARNINGS, IN GOLD, NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE INTEREST UPON THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

We recommend them in every respect as a first-class investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

THE NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.,

OF

NEW-YORK,

NO. 212 BROADWAY.

E. A. JONES, President,
JNO. HALSEY, Vice-President.
J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1871.

The officers of this Company, being desirous of giving to the public some evidence of its condition and management other than its own statements, requested Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, to cause a searching examination to be made into its assets, liabilities, and general management.

The following letter shows the result of such examination, and is submitted as an evidence of the substantial grounds on which the Company bases its claims to the full confidence of the insuring public:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, May 15, 1881.

E. A. JONES, Esq., President National Life Insurance Company of New-York:

DEAR SIR: From the report made to me by the Commissioners appointed to examine the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, I find that the Company has been managed with energy and ability, and that its condition is solvent. I am happy to learn that the business of the Company is rapidly increasing, and that the note system has been abandoned.

Very truly yours, &c.,

GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent.

The following shows the progress of the Company from its commencement:

	Policies in Force.	Amount Insured.
Dec. 31, 1864	17	$33,500
Dec. 31, 1865	430	1,214,900
Dec. 31, 1866	782	2,154,532
Dec. 31, 1867	1,358	3,538,235
Dec. 31, 1868	2,093	5,376,369
Dec. 31, 1869	3,815	8,424,792
Dec. 31, 1870	4,496	9,045,028

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,

transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

7 PER CENTS. OF 1877,

ELIZABETH CITY,
FOR SALE AT 96 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS.

Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, bearing interest at eight per cent., payable in the City of New-York 1st of January and July.

These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are regarded as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.,

at ninety per cent. and accrued interest.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,309,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 78.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.—THIS is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing, stages, and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. Patronized by the nobility; excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, manager, late manager of the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel. References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c.

IRON WORKS.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen, second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for iron buildings of any design, and generally to do all kinds of architectural iron work in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply to 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, LONG TAIL, kind, sound and gentle, about eight years old, good in saddle and in harness; suitable for a lady and without a fault or a blemish. Also, one Park phaeton, in perfect condition and good as new—the property of a gentleman, and sold for want of use. Inquire for FRANK, at private stable, No. 226 East 36th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and noon.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A REMARKABLY STYLISH family coupé; in perfect order; cost $2,000; for want of use will be sold at $500. Apply before 2 P. M., at private stable No. 143 West 17th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, hot and cold water in each, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen; house replete with modern improvements, and everything first-class; fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and two minutes from City Hall. Gentlemen appreciating cleanliness and a comfortable home, can apply at 388 Jay-st., near Willoughby.

A PARTY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX gentlemen can obtain handsome connecting rooms on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty; dinner at 6½. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let (with breakfast) two rooms for the price of one: no other boarders; every convenience; beautiful location. Call this week at No. 235 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, (first floor;) also, single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison-square; No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 435 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, single or en suite; also, the same accommodations at No. 142 East 34th-st. Inquire at either place. References exchanged. Inquire for two days.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST—Handsome rooms on parlor, second and third floors, with board; large, pleasant rooms at $16 and $20, for two persons.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; a rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, also rooms, with or without board, at No. 238 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NICE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARRY HOUSE,

HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address

CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR INDIVIDUALS or families, by the day, week or season, in a quiet, healthy village, fifteen miles west of Catskill; fine air, beautiful scenery, pleasant rides, country fare, good accommodation for horses and carriages. Terms, $7 per week; children under 10 half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 4,
STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 120th-st., each way.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

MORRISANIA, HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.

On and after May 23, 1871, the palace steam-boat MORRISANIA, Capt. LONGSTREET,

Leaves Morrisania slip 6¼ A. M., 8¼ A. M., 10¼ A. M., 3¼ P. M., 5¼ P. M.	Leaves Fulton Market Slip 7¼ A. M., 9¼ A. M., 1 P. M., 4¼ P. M., 6½ P. M.

Landing, each way, at 119th and 8th sts.

Freight taken at reasonable rates.

BUENA GROVE FREE TO PICNIC PARTIES GOING BY THIS BOAT.

A second boat will be placed on this line on or about June 1.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 19th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th.7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.12:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th......9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 29th...11:00 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT

MARY POWELL,

On and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 3:30 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 5:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York at 10:30.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will resume their daily passages at 8½ A. M. from Vestry-st., and 8:45 from 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GREEN-WOOD.—FOR SALE AT NORTH End a knoll of eight lots in the most eligible part of cemetery, chosen twenty years ago. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CRISPINO.

Last night but two of the most brilliant
SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE.
L. ALBITES.........................DIRECTOR
MONDAY—ELEVENTH Subscription Night.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
in her great original creation of ANNETTA.
CAROSELLI, ORLANDINI, REINA, BACELLI, FONTANESI, CUCINOTTA.
WEDNESDAY—TWELFTH Subscription Night.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
FRIDAY—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—FAUST.
Seats secured at the Academy, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIGOLETTO. Last night of the Opera, TUESDAY, May 23. RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO, RIGOLETTO. KELLOGG, VILLANI, HIMELA, ORLANDINI. Seats secured today at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
Mlle. KATE MORENSI,
upon her return from Europe, after an absence of six years,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1871.

Mlle. MORENSI will be assisted by the eminent artists,

Mrs. GULAGER, Soprano,
Mr. H. MILLARD, Tenor,
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Basso.

Mr. GEO. WILLIAM WARREN has kindly volunteered to preside at the Grand Organ, furnished by Messrs. Mortimer Brothers, of New-York, which will be introduced for the first time in the Academy of Music; also, a large and efficient ORCHESTRA from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. Tickets $1; Reserved Seats $1 50. The Box-office will be opened for the sale of seats on Saturday morning, 20th inst.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY, May 22, (for the last time.)
USED UP and MR. GATHERWOOL.
TUESDAY, May 23, (last time but one,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
WEDNESDAY, May 24, (last time but one,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.
THURSDAY, May 25, last night of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
FRIDAY, May 26, (last time positively,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock, (last time positively,)
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 27, (last time positively,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
who has consented to appear during the week,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Sensational Effects.	HELP. HELP.	Comicalities, Dances, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
This, and every evening during the week,
Theodore Thomas and his famous orchestra.

NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINstrels, 28th-st. Opera-house, corner of Broadway. Sixth week. New repertoire. Excellent company. Neils Son in opera. Little Sunflower, &c.

IRVING HALL——IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 23,
AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GERMANIA ILLUSTRATED,
pictorially, historically, poetically and musically,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
MOVING PANORAMA
of the
FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR,
painted by eminent European artists from drawings made on the spot, including all the principal cities, fortresses, localities of ancient and modern interest, and
VIVID BATTLE-SCENES,
IN CONJUNCTION EACH EVENING
WITH A GRAND CONCERT,
supported by
KARL FORMES, KARL FORMES,
the world-famed basso;
Miss SARAH BARRON, contralto;
Mr. W. J. HILL, the popular tenor,
and other eminent artists.
Herr DORMSTEIN...........Director and Conductor

The historically descriptive lecture will be delivered by the popular young elocutionist and dramatic reader,

Mr. W. H. POPE.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at all the principal ticket-offices and music-stores, and at the hall.

LECTURES.

DR. O'LEARY'S PRIVATE LECTURES for men only—MONDAY NIGHT. Apollo Hall. Admission, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in upper lecture-room. Young men are invited.

R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal—as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Morgan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my22-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. GALLAGHER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued in said Court against the estate of Thomas B. Gallagher, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, and he has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of June, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, No. 152 Broadway, in said City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of May, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my15-law3wM*

NO. 3,001.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND & CO., a firm composed of SIMEON LELAND, CHARLES LELAND and WARREN LELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of May, A. D. 1871.

E. B. WESLEY, Assignee.

my8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Morgan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

my22-law3wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—WINTER'S TALE

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

In preparation the Dramatic Event of London in 1867,
THE MAN O'AIRLIE.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 22,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
BROUGHAM'S GREAT COMEDY
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Which will be presented with the
FOLLOWING UNPRECEDENTED CAST:

Doctor Savage	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Uncle Timothy	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Pinchbeck	Mr. J. H. STODDART
Herbert Waverly	Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
James	Mr. J. PECK
Mrs. Herbert Waverly	Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Mrs. Doctor Savage	Miss EFFIE GERMON
The Widow Crabsticks	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Perkins	Miss BLAISDELL
Mary Ann	Miss McCORMACK

PLAYING WITH FIRE EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY MATINEE, MAY 27,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his intensely interesting drama of

The Frustrated Shot.	KIT.	The Levee at St. Louis.
The Game of Poker.	KIT.	Cabin of the *Medora*.

KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Explosion of the Steamer.	KIT. KIT.	The Hurricane Deck.
The Bowie-knife Duel.	KIT.	The Island Retreat.

General Admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

DECIDED HIT
Of the great scenic and pictorial drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and also for matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, with magnificent tableaus and a powerful cast, including

G. L. FOX.................as.......OWEN WOOD
Miss ADA HARLAND...as.....JACK SHEPPARD

Seats secured six days in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
MRS. MACREADY
Will give one of her popular
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
Assisted by the
Celebrated American Pianist,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
For the benefit of the
SHEPHERD'S FOLD,
THURSDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, $1. Can be obtained at Ditson's, No. 711; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

1,003 GIFTS.—GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION.

For the benefit of the
FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

in the City of New-York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871. The following gifts will be awarded by the Commissioners:

Four-story brick house, No. 66 North Calvert-st., Baltimore	$25,000
2,240 acres of timber land in Washington County, Maryland, with three dwellings and saw-mill, lying on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	20,000
Three-story brick house, No. 122 Bolton-st., Baltimore	18,500
Three-story brick house, No. 210 Conway-st., Baltimore	7,500
One fine residence near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on passenger railroad	11,000
Three fine residences, same location	25,000
Seven lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each	17,500
Cash gifts	9,000

$30,000 bonds Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, seven per cent. gold interest.

$4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. State bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Northern Central Railroad; 100 shares Erie Railroad; 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M.C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee. References—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., bankers, Hagerstown; Undegraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 P. O.-av., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange-place, Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustees. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, general agent, stationer and printer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, to whom all communications must be addressed. And from C. S. Turnbull, ticket-office of St. James Hotel, Grand Hotel, and Coleman House; Geo. J. Tyson, theatre ticket-office of Grand Central Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Gilsey House and Hoffman House, Sturtevant House and St. Charles Hotel, No. 648 Broadway.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.—THE FRIENDS of this institution are cordially invited to attend the annual sale and festival to be held at the Fold on the 23d, 24th and 25th of May, between the hours of 11 and 6 o'clock. An assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; also, refreshments of every variety. The Shepherd's Fold may be reached by the 2d-av. cars, which pass the grounds, or through Central Park to 79th-st., thence up 5th-av. to 86th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.:

Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRONZES, SUIT STEEL ARMOR, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ELEGANT MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of William C. Wetmore, Executor of John Howland, all the furniture of said house, consisting of richly-carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson reps, thirteen pieces; superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved rose-wood etagere, elegant centre fancy and tripod tables, very fine bronze and marble clocks, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rich crimson satin, reps and lace curtains, carved rose-wood extension table, marble-top buffet, lounges, dining chairs, rich carved walnut and ebony French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires à glace, spring and curled hair mattresses, a good assortment of china and glassware, rich moquet velvet and Brussels carpets, together with the kitchen utensils; also fine steel armor "cap-a-pie;" ancient armor, "Francis I.," "Panoply of Ancient Arms," marble column, supporting Verdi's marble antique group, "Rape of the Sabines," a number of choice oil paintings by Gignoux, Watteau, Bourgnignon, Murillo, and others. The house will be open for inspection the day previous to the sale by permits, which, together with catalogues, can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, in behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until SATURDAY, May 20, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 17, 1871. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, May 22, at the same time and place.—Dated May 19, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 22, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

1,393 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,874 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Tempo*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,050 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Unione*, from Messina.
Immediately after, within their store:
190 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex steamer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WILL be sold on THURSDAY, May 25, 1871, by M. C. LANGAN, No. 176 Wooster-st., beds, bedding, mattresses, chairs, table, stove, kitchen furniture, &c., for [illegible]

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

Sermons of Eminent Divines on Various Topics.

Methodist Church Extension—The Unitarian Idea—Names and Their Significance—Exploring the Holy Land.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Public Meeting of the New-York M. E. Church Extension and Missionary Society.

A public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-street, near Third-avenue. The attendance was very large. A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Society, presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Stout, Rev. William Ross and Rev. J. S. Willis. Mr. Stout said they had met together to hear about the work of the Society, and learn something of the extent, he was about to say, almost the unbounded extent of the purposes of this mission. While many of those he addressed were sitting in their pews, they forgot how many thousands were without the Gospel, who would never have this blessing unless some such society occupied the field, now altogether unproductive either to God's glory or the world's salvation.

Rev. Wm. Ross then gave a general statement of the aims of the Society, the obstacles and success with which it has met. There had been already established twelve places of public worship and mission labor at the following places: One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, Franklin-street, Mott-street, Broadway, corner of Sixty-eighth-street; One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Second-avenue; Seventy-seventh-street, near Second-avenue; Sixty-first-street, near First-avenue; Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C; Eleventh-street, near Avenue B; Rivington and Eldridge-streets. In each of these regular places religious worship is held every Sunday, two sessions of the Sabbath-school, and Communion service once a month. Of these but a few were attractive as large places of public worship. But while it was admitted that missionary labor may be well employed in filling up the houses of worship already existing, it has been experienced that there are many who will attend these modest places of worship who could not, by reason of their poverty, be induced to enter the larger churches. There was found no lack of intelligence, of spirit, or taste for the refined and beautiful among the lower classes to whom the Society extends its mission labors. Their great crime, and the great crime of the city next to intemperance, is poverty. Mr. Ross closed his statement by reciting several instances where individuals and families had been rescued from irreligion and misery, and made happy and useful members of society.

Rev. J. S. Willis followed in a long and earnest address in support of the object intended to be attained by the Society. As a safeguard against crime and vice, against political disorder and social debasement, against infidelity and immorality, against irreligion in this life, and destruction in the next of both soul and body, this missionary work he regarded as first and most effectual. Holding up the disorders of the French people as an example, he urged the friends of the mission to active work, so that this City and land might be saved from the influences of infidelity, political corruption, and the inroads of barbarism from the West, and popery from the East.

The meeting was closed by singing and the benediction.

SOLVING PROBLEMS.

Sermon by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, the Great Unitarian Divine of Chicago, at Dr. Putnam's Church in Brooklyn.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (First Unitarian,) of Chicago, preached yesterday morning in Dr. Putnam's Church, corner Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Mr. Collier stands in the front rank among American Unitarians, and, although a young man, has already won an enviable fame. In personal appearance he bears a striking resemblance to Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn. Mr. Collier chose for his text, yesterday morning, a part of the thirteenth verse of Paul's Third Epistle to the Philippians, "I count not myself to have apprehended," saying: The sum of man's ignorance is greater than the sum of his knowledge. He knows but little of what there is to be known, and what there is to be known is but little compared with that which cannot be known. We do not know ourselves. Some have brought with them into what we call life, what seem certain memories of a pre-mundane existence. These ever and anon awake with the freshness and fragrance of June flowers, and one with this consciousness is haunted, not only with the enigmas of present being, but the mysteries of past existence. We awake as from beautiful dreams. When we sorrow that they are only dreams, some pleasure, some thought of interpretation—as a key which has the magic power of opening the meaning of life—has dropped from our hand. It is fortunate for the race that by intuition or education the race has held to the worship of a supreme being, but whether there is any such being is no more provable by logic and to the understanding than the diverse postulate that there is no God. We are conscious of life or force, and it is just as logical, so far as that goes, to believe in the eternity of this quality of matter as to believe in a creation of matter and force by the volition of an all-powerful intelligence. The civilized world, as we are wont to call it, has fixed the roots of its best life in the name of its greatest Teacher and Prophet. Two thousand years nearly have passed, and still the best thought of the world has failed to apprehend Christ. So great a man was He that superstition calls him God, ignoring all the common facts of His earthly sojourn. Investing Him with unhuman attributes, mistaken men have come to a verbal statement, and the spirit has been transformed and transfixed into a dogma. Life itself has been so hedged about, so limited by conventionalities, so bereft of its natural freedoms, that it seems illy adapted to the time-tables of this world, where, for the while, we are fated to sojourn. And of that which is beyond—what great gift death has in its keeping, or blessing after death, who has brought us any report? God is neither an axiom nor a sentiment. We cannot see Him, nor can we reason our way up to Him. He has been shown us, but we have not all had eyes to see Him, for in all ages only pure eyes could see Him. Jesus came not to argue, not even to affirm, for no man doubted God who saw and heard Jesus; He came not to bring God nearer to men—that He could not do, for God is just as near as He can get—but to give each the spiritual impulsion; to remove the scales from the eyes; to touch the heart and enkindle in it love of virtue and purity. Communion with God is the best revelation of God to the soul. Of course there are ten thousand hints of futurity in all men. The fin of a fish implies the correlative fact of water; the tooth of a reptile is a key to his complete anatomy. The injustice of the world, its sorrows and sins, the limitations of activity, our sighings for perfection, our deep and sometimes desperate longings for friends who have gone eternal life is born into his soul; until the spiritual is more active than the natural; until he ceases before, are confirmations strong that we shall live forever, "and man shall not die." But man never ceases to guess, if, indeed, to doubt, until to count life in dollars and cents and houses and lands, and reckons it by the number of angels that visit him, the number of victories over devils of desire and greed and selfishness, the number of Divine upliftings where he is borne out of himself into converse with God. The spiritual universe is vailed in mystery for the joy and glory of lifting the vail. With open minds and open hearts, counting ourselves not to have apprehended, we are to press toward the mark for the prize. Could we know God as we know strata and stars, only one set of faculties of the intellectual man would be called into play. We are spiritual beings, of spiritual aptitudes and responses, and there are spiritual realities to which these answer. Oh, friends, unto this we are called. The prize, when won, is more than Alexander's or Humboldt's. We are to "feel after God if haply we may find Him;" we are to feel "the powers of Christ's resurrection;" we are to feel the joys of the world to come.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Men Who Represent Thought and Action in History—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached yesterday morning from the ninth and tenth verses of the second chapter of Philippians:

> "Wherefor God also hath mightily exalted him and given him a name which is above every name. That, at the name of Jesus, every knee should bow of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth."

This, said he, is a prophecy, not of a formal character, but an outburst of one of those royal insights which were so peculiar to the Apostle Paul. The long track of history was passed over, the development and consummation of the race was before him, and he saw things as they will appear in the final sphere and full disclosure above, when the name of Jesus shall be mightier, more magical and blessed than any other name. In its lowest use, a name is a sign for a thing, separating it in our regard from every other thing. After a while, in the progress of usage, the name signifies not simply a thing, but it gives to them that hear it a notion of the quality that inheres in the thing specified, and finally the name conveys more of an idea of the qualities of the thing than of the thing itself. And so in regard to persons; in their lowest use, names, apart from suggesting individuality, give us very little idea of character or of association. But if we knew the persons, the very pronunciation of their names would stir up in our minds a thousand thoughts, aspirations and circumstances connected with them. Our own name means more to us, of course, than any other, and comes to mean more and more in proportion as we actually grow within or without. Whether our development is in the sense of relation to external things, or whether our development is in manhood, which is the relation to invisible qualities How much of pride, hope, joy, fear and love are subtly connected with those sentences in which our own personal names are pronounced, so that if you touch the name, you touch the soul itself. Names, however, we know by experience, stand not only connected with qualities, but with circumstances. Names are the symbols of events, and in the course of history we find them rising from the specific to the generic. Thus the names of men of action remain, and interpret to us whole periods of history. Cæser means not only that man who was born of his mother, but that man who was born of the world after he had gone through it, and we have the name Cæserism, signifying a form of government. Bonaparte represented, as a man of action, a similar department in history, and Bismarck is likely to represent in times to come, as he does now, a phase of civilization. The names of men of intellect we frequently find were associated more with mental qualities than with the indvidual proper. Such, for instance, as Socrates in moral philosophy, Plato in intellectual philosophy, and Aristotle in physical philosophy. Demosthenes and Cicero in the past stand for beauty of thought and elegance of expression, while nearer to our own time Bacon and Newton in philosophy, and Raphael and Michael Angelo in art, stand as simbols for the sphere in which they labored. With the name of Judas we associate all that is mean and base, and to that of Arnold we attach the reminiscences of treachery.

After pursuing this train of thought for some length, Mr. Beecher proceeded to point out the glory that would finally surround the name of Jesus, representing as it does in the state of highest development all the qualities that singly have given fame to common men. Justice-imagination, art and melody are in Him perfection, and when men behold Him as He is they will bow in adoration, not because they must but because they will desire to.

OTHER SERVICES.

Exploration of the Holy Land.

A meeting to further the exploration of the Holy Land was held last evening in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street. There was a very large congregation present. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., gave a brief and interesting account of the recent exploration of the Holy Land by Dr. Robinson, Mr. Wilson (who was sent out by Miss Burdett Coutts) and Capt. Warren. The reverend gentleman said that the east side of the Jordan was as yet an unexplored region, of which they knew very little. He asked them to assist in exploring that region. The Committee intended to send out a scientific party next October; and he had hopes that the actual tombs of the King's, and even some of their bodies, may yet be discovered, and also that the ark of the Covenant and the tables of stone written on by the fingers of God may be found. The Doctor explained the moabite stone from a large map. The inscription was, he said, the oldest in the world, and the letters were far more like the English letters than the Hebrew letters of the present day.

Dr. Joseph P. Thomson addressed the meeting and exhibited two ancient coins, one of Philip of Macedor, the other of Alexander the Great.

A collection was taken up, and was most liberally responded to, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Home for Little Wanderers.

The Superintendant of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," Rev. W. C. Van Meter, yesterday, after the close of the Sabbath-school, gave a short address in regard to the origin of his efforts seventeen years ago among the neglected, their progress since and the results. He told of his own early lot as a poor boy far out among the Indians; of the humble employments at which he had earned subsistence and at length rose to competence, and compared the superior opportunities the Mission offered to the boys before him.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association—Their New House—Annual Report.

The association hitherto known as the "Young Ladies' Branch of the Christian Union," have adopted the name of the "Young Ladies' Christian Association." They have removed from the University-place room to No. 64 Irving-place, south-east corner of Eighteenth-street. Their laudable objects have been frequently dwelt upon in the Times. It is only necessary to add that the ruling spirit of the organization is the extension of Christian kindness to friendless, or comparatively friendless, young women visiting or residing in this City. From their first annual report it appears that $2,707 80 have been received by the Society since its commencement, Feb. 10, 1870, at the house of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, $1,777 20 have been paid out, and there is a balance in the treasury of $930 60. Instead of a single room as formerly, the Association have leased a house, for two years. Increased expenses are the consequence of the change. The sewing departments are now in excellent working condition, and the association solicit orders for sewing, to be distributed to poor women who are often pinched with want in the Summer, as painfully as in the Winter, from a lack of work through the absence of the families they depend upon; books are also asked for the free library.

Freemasons' Monument at Cypress Hills Cemetery—Dedication.

Yesterday afternoon representatives from sixty-two lodges of Freemasons, composing the Members' Board of Relief of this City, met at the Cypress Hills Cemetery to dedicate a new monument which had been erected on their lot. This lot was purchased by the Board some time since as a burial place for strangers dying in this City, who were members of the order, and already thirteen persons have been interred there. The shaft is of Quincy Granite, 21 feet in height, with a base of 5 feet, bearing a simple masonic emblem, with the words, "Erected by the Members' Board of Relief of the City of New-York, 1870."

After the company had assembled the meeting was addressed by Dr. Ferguson, and a prayer was made by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Stephens. The oration was delivered by the Right Worshipful F. W. Herring. The vocal music throughout the exercises was very beautiful; the singing being lead by the St. Cecelia Quartet. Among those present were officers from the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, and representatives from all the lodges in Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

The German Relief Fund.

A remittance of 5,000 thalers was forwarded from the German General Consulate to Berlin on Saturday, the proceeds of the latest subscriptions for the German Relief Fund, making, with the previous amounts, a total of 425,000 thalers transmitted from the General Consulate to Berlin. The receipts at the General Consulate during the past week amounted to $928 37, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $346,096 59. The contributions of last week include $614 50 by the German Society at Indianapolis; $65 50 by the Aid Society at Evansville, Ind.; $100 by a German Odd Fellows' Lodge in this City; $100 by the German workmen of a clothing manufactory in this City, &c.

Impunity for One of the Ruling Class.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Officer England, of the Central Park Police, arraigned John Smith, alias Howell, who is, it seems, a member of the sporting fraternity, for a violation of a City ordinance, and drawing a revolver upon the officer. Justice Bixby fined the prisoner $10, and committed him until it should be paid. Subsequently Judge McCunn, with two friends, went to the prison, organized a Court, and a bail bond being made out, the prisoner was discharged. The fine inflicted by Justice Bixby was remitted.

Notorious Characters in New Roles—A Strange Affair in a Police Court.

On Saturday Ada Myers, who was lately notorious in connection with her mother, Mrs. Vreeland, in the famous Vreeland will case at the Essex Market Police Court, appeared before Justice James W. Fowler, and complained that Mrs. Girard, of No. 9 East Fourth-street, had wrongfully detained her clothing as security for the payment of board. Justice Fowler, upon her representations, issued a summons, and intrusted the service of it to the well-known Yorkey, who is an officer of his Court. Yorkey went to the house of Mrs. Girard, and, in his interview with her, used such language, as she states, that she told him to talk to the chairs, and went out of the room. He returned to Justice Fowler, and, it is said, reported to him that Mrs. Girard had not only used contemptuous expressions concerning his process, but had flatly refused to pay any attention to it. Thereupon Justice Fowler, sitting in the Police Court for Justice Shandley, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Girard and all the inmates of her house, and this warrant was executed at 8 o'clock yesterday by Sergt. McComb, of the Second District Court Squad. Mrs. Girard, being found disabled by a fall, was not taken from the house, but the other female occupants, six in number, who had nothing to do with the affair in any way, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but were liberated almost immediately. Two males, citizens of Boston, who were in the house, were not taken to Court, but it is alleged were compelled to settle for the crime of displeasing Yorkey before being allowed to leave. As the most suggestive fact of this singular case, it may be added that Mrs. Girard says that she informed Yorkey that Ada Myers, alias Vreeland, came to her naked, and she clothed her, but when she left her some time ago she did not claim her own, and therefore had not retained any property of that speculative young female. Therefore, it was logically claimed, she could not deliver any such property in obedience to the mandate of any Magistrate.

A HORROR OF THE SEA.

Mutiny on the Bark Manitoba—The Captain and Mate Severely Wounded—Arrival of the Vessel in this Port and Arrest of the Mutineers.

The arrival in our harbor on Saturday afternoon of the English bark *Manitoba*, Capt. Alfred R. Durkee, from Cardiff, Wales, which place she left on the 10th of April, concluded one of the most terrible voyages ever made across the Atlantic. The crew consisted of the Captain, Hiram McKinnan, first mate, William Leslie, second mate, and the following seamen: John McDonald, Thomas Shea, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Walsh, Robert Walsh, Thomas Carr, Thomas Wood, William Monteville, who acted as steward, and a woman named Elizabeth Bell, who had shipped as the wife of the latter, and acted as stewardess.

Nothing unusual occurred until May 1, when, the vessel being in mid-ocean, the entire crew mutinied, refusing to go to work when ordered by the first mate. This being reported to Capt. Durkee, he went forward with his revolver in his hand, threatening to put them in irons if they persisted in their disobedience. One of them, named Carr, stepped forward, holding out his hands, saying he might iron as soon as he liked, for they were determined not to work the vessel, and Capt. Durkee was about to handcuff this man, when all his comrades made a savage attack upon him and the mate. Supt. Durkee succeeded in firing twice before his revolver was wrenched from him by the mutineers, and he was knocked down by one who was armed with a marlin-spike and disabled. The mate, McKinnan, fared even worse, as he was stabbed twice on the hip, once in the face and once in the hand, some of the wounds being so severe that he has not yet recovered from them. After thus disabling the officers the mutineers took possession of the vessel, and doing just enough work to keep her on her course brought her to this port. Before arriving, Capt. Durkee had sought to convince them that he did not intend to make any complaint against them, so that their fears were somewhat quieted as to the consequences of their crimes, and upon anchoring in the harbor they made no unusual haste to leave the bark. Capt. Durkee, however, hastened ashore, and giving information to the Police, Sergt. Schultz, First Precinct, with several officers went on board the vessel, where he arrested the entire crew, and they were lodged in the New-street Police Station-house to await arraignment this morning before a United States Commissioner.

As generally happens in these cases, the mutineers have an entirely different version of the affair. Monteville, the steward, who is alleged to have been the leader in the mutiny, says the men were overworked beyond endurance, and had demanded watch and watch about, so as to obtain necessary rest, which the Captain had declined to grant. The outbreak, he said, had been caused by McKinnan's making a brutal assault upon Carr when the latter went forward to be manacled, and resistance to the authority of the officers was only resorted to as a means of saving their own lives. After the affray, the men claim to have returned to their duty, and all the trouble is charged to have originated with the mate, McKinnan, who, it is alleged, has more or less difficulty with the seamen on every voyage.

The New Hall of the Nineteenth Ward Lese Verein—An Elegant Edifice.

About ten years ago a few Germans in this City organized a Club and gave it the name of the Lese Verein (Reading Society) of the Nineteenth Ward. They rented quarters in Terrace Garden. From a small body they increased to over 300 members. About a year ago, having a repleted treasury, they conceived the idea of securing more capacious quarters. They accordingly contracted with the German Up-town Savings Bank to construct them a suite of club-rooms, on a plan to be approved by the Club. Operations were immediately commenced, and the result is an imposing edifice at the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, built of Ohio free-stone and Philadelphia brick, the portion fronting on the Third-avenue being entirely of free-stone, with Corinthian columns and delicate carving. The massive structure towers far above surrounding buildings, and an extensive view of the City is afforded from its observatory.

The interior is arranged after the Elizabethan style of architecture, with black-walnut and Georgia pine wainscoting. In the subbasement is a large bowling-saloon, with four alleys, which can be easily removed and the room transformed into a spacious dining-hall, capable of accommodating 300 people. A well-stocked wine-cellar adjoins the bowling-saloon, containing a patent ice-house, very unique in its construction. There are fourteen card-tables and six chess-tables, a billiard-room, and all the reading-matter of the day is to be on hand.

Opening off from these rooms is the ladies' parlor. No expense has been spared in fitting up this apartment. The furniture alone cost $10,000, and is of a rare and superb pattern. The entire third floor has been turned into a ball-room. It is to be called the Lese Verein Halle, and will be let for public entertainments. This will be a source of revenue to the Society. At one end of the hall, elevated at some distance, is a music gallery, built in the form of a semi-circle, and suspended from the ceiling is a superb gilt bronze chandelier with seventy gas jets, lighted by electricity. The building lot was purchased for $41,000; the cost of constructing the Club-house will probably amount to $120,000. There will be a formal inauguration, on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at which time a grand banquet will be given to the members, and a few invited guests.

Boating.

The opening day of the Gulick Rowing Club will be the occasion of its annual regatta, June 3. There will be a race for the single scull championship of the Club, and it is also proposed to arrange a six-oared race. The Atalanta Club have a race arranged with the Harvard Blue Jackets for the 10th of July next. It is to be a six-oared shell race of three miles, and will be rowed either at Springfield or at New-London. The Nassau Club have issued challenges to ten or twelve clubs for either four or six oared races, some of which have been as yet unanswered. The probabilities are that there will be no race between the boat crews of Harvard and Yale Colleges this season. The crew of the latter College were challenged by the Harvard lads for a straight-away race, but no arrangements have been as yet entered into.

Another Assault with a Car-Hook.

Saturday afternoon a collision occurred at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Second-avenue between a cart driven by Thomas Feeney, of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, and a Second-avenue car, driven by Thomas Fay. An altercation ensued, followed by blows. Finally, Fay, seizing his car-hook, struck Feeney on the head, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Officer Sutton, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested Fay, who was locked up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Another disturbance occurred at an early hour yesterday in the cellar den, No. 364 Bowery, and a descent was made upon it by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, who captured Robert P. Smith and Wm. P. Shinnock, the proprietors, and eighteen of the inmates and visitors. All the prisoners being arraigned before Justice Shandley at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and complaints against them being made by Officer Britton, Fifteenth Precinct, the proprietors were committed for examination and the others were discharged.

Yesterday afternoon the Juvenile Missionary Society of the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, celebrated another anniversary with appropriate exercises. In the absence of President Hamilton, first Vice-President Fielding officiated as chairman, and Mr. Davies served as secretary. The annual report showed that $974 had been raised by the scholars during the year, and that twenty-five persons had been made life members within the same time. After the usual monthly returns had been handed in by the various classes, the popular pastor of the church, Rev. Thos. H. Burch, made an admirable Sunday-school speech, which was well received, and soon afterward the meeting was dismissed.

Dr. Wooster Beach has made a post-mortem examination of the body of Emma Clauss, who committed suicide at her father's residence, No. 87 Avenue B, and found that the ball had penetrated the wall of the chest, and passing through the left lung, had lodged in the back, and that death was caused by internal hemorrhage, with peritonitis. Coroner Young, who will hold the inquest today, gave a permit for the burial of the body.

The yacht *Dreadnaught*, Capt. Samuels, has gone on a special trial-trip to sea. She will probably be gone a week or more, and may put in Boston Harbor. The real ownership of this beautiful yacht has not yet transpired. It is believed she is actually owned by one of our millionaires, who thus far has in no wise been identified with yachting.

The body of an unknown drowned man, about forty years of age, was found floating in the North River, off the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

The Morgan Iron Works, Messrs. John Roach & Son, of this City, have taken the contract to build for the United States Government a dredging-machine, to be used at the mouths of the Mississippi River to keep the bars at South-west Pass and Pass a la Outre open at all times. Its cost will not be far from $300,000.

An ingenious money-getting device of certain small political officials is to visit unsophisticated and newly-settled housekeepers in up-town streets, just after the street-cleaning gang has been through, and represent that the work has been done by subscription. The solicited contribution is frequently obtained.

John Fitzgerald, aged sixty-two years, of No. 98 Forsyth-street, was severely beaten by his son, Daniel Fitzgerald, aged twenty-four years, last evening, the latter breaking one of his ribs. The assailant, who was under the influence of liquor, was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

Eva G[illegible] was arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a merino shawl worth $75, which was found in her possession, from Lilian M. Depew, of Union Hill, N. J. The prisoner claimed that the shawl belonged to her, but she was committed for trial.

Yesterday, Justice Hogan committed Thos. Miller for trial on a charge of falsely personating an officer. It was alleged that he had accosted Caroline King, of No. 59 Eldridge-street, telling her he was an officer and would arrest her unless she gave him $2.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, was found drowned, yesterday morning, in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-third-street. Excepting a white shirt the body was nude and was in advanced stage of decomposition. It was taken to the Morgue.

To-morrow evening, in the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, a grand photographic exhibition will be given, comprising the wonders of the far West. Mr. Fred. Clapp will accompany the exhibition with an explanatory lecture.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, which arrived here last week, was piloted into port by Capt. Charles Foster, of the pilot-boat *Ezra Nye*. She drew twenty-five feet of water, and was the deepest vessel-of-war which has ever crossed the bar.

The pavement of the triangle at the junction of Franklin-street and West Broadway has become much worn and broken up. In dusty and muddy weather it is difficult, if not dangerous to pedestrians, and injurious to vehicles and horses.

Sophia Bouvier, aged fifty-five years, of No. 158 Prince-street, died suddenly last evening on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* while returning to the City. The body was removed to her late residence, where an inquest will be held.

John O'Connor, of No. 244 Monroe-street, was shot at yesterday morning when near his residence, by some unknown person, and received a slight wound on the forehead. He can give no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the premises of Peter Klett, on the third floor of No. 134 Bowery, caused by clothes taking fire which had been placed near the stove to dry. The damage, $300, is fully covered by insurance.

Antonio Rehm, aged nineteen years, of No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, by carelessly handling a pistol, yesterday, accidentally discharged the weapon, and the ball entered his left leg, inflicting a severe wound.

In Third-avenue, near Sixty-second-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, David Long was attacked by some unknown person, who struck him on the forehead with some blunt instrument, inflicting a severe wound.

John Murphy, aged thirty-six, was found yesterday lying in a stable at No. 82 Jackson-street and was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where he died in a few minutes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Alfred Ziegenmeyer, the alleged murderer of William Gumbleton, was taken from the City last evening by Capt. Dixon en route for Chicago.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the East River at the foot of Fortieth-street, and was taken to the Morgue.

James Green, seventy years of age, while intoxicated, fell down at the corner of Vandam and Varick streets, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary Laurett, residing at No. 107 Butler street, was taken to the City Hospital on Saturday night, suffering from bodily injuries of a serious character, sustained at the hands of her husband on Friday. She had, it appears, determined to say nothing about the matter; but some of the wounds, which had been inflicted by kicking, became so distressing that she was compelled to call for medical assistance. The husband has been arrested.

The carpenters' shop and vitriol factory connected with the chemical works of Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor of the city, at the corner of Morgan-avenue and Morgan-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000 yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

There are at present twenty missionaries employed by the Brooklyn Missionary Society; but so great has been the falling off of pecuniary support during the past year, that the Society fear they will be compelled to circumscribe their efforts.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, last night, the grocery store of John Egan, at No. 142 Flushing-avenue, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished a damage of $200 to the building and $100 to the stock was done. No insurance.

William Huzzen, aged twelve years, residing at No. 46 James-street, while playing at the foot of Dock-street, was kicked on the head by a horse on Saturday night, and injured so severely that his recovery is doubtful.

LONG ISLAND.

James S. Evans, former editor of the *Long Island Star*, at Port Jefferson, and who was arrested on complaint of the editor of the *South Side Signal*, charged with obtaining money under the representation that he was part owner of that paper, appeared before Justice Carll, of Babylon, on Friday, and gave bonds to appear before the Grand Jury at its next session.

On Wednesday, the Directors of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad made a final selection for the route of that road. The road will be immediately put under contract, and by July it is thought grading will be commenced. The road connects at Northport with the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad, and will be about eighteen miles in length.

Sixteen thousand bricks are being daily delivered at the site of the Stewart Grand Hotel, on Hempstead Plains. Its dimensions are 250 feet front, and from 60 to 80 feet deep, six and seven stories high. A large force is at work preparing the foundation. The building will be constructed of iron and brick, and be built by days' work.

The bonds for the turnpike between Flushing and North Hemhstead were delivered to the stockholders on Saturday, which opens the last toll gate in the northern part of Queens County. The bonds are paid by Newtown, Long Island City and Flushing. The gates between Flushing and New-York were opened two weeks since.

The steamers *Minnie Warren* and *Wilmington*, of the Fire Island and Babylon route, have been repaired and supplied with new boilers preparatory to there being put on the route on the first of June by Mr. Sammis, the proprietor of the Surf Hotel.

Capt. John Faunce and Lieut. Stodder, of the Revenue Marine Service, are inspecting the life-saving stations on the southern coast of Long Island, with a view of placing these stations on a proper footing.

The new Presbyterian Church at Babylon will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon next, and the pastor, Rev. James McDougall, will be installed in the evening of the same day. The church is a large and handsome building.

Today the Excise Commission of the village of Flushing will grant licenses to those whom they think entitled to it. At present there are fifty-four places in the village where rum is sold by the glass over the counter.

One day last week a mad dog was found loose in the streets of Bellport, and, after being chased by a crowd of men and boys, was finally shot.

STATEN-ISLAND.

The island was thronged yesterday from morn till eve with visitors from New-York and adjoining cities. It is estimated that fully 3,000 persons crossed the ferries during the day.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, while some men were engaged in a cock-fight at Tompkinsville, in a location known as Hannah-street, in a bar-room, they were disturbed by the appearance of two of Mr. Bergh's men, Officers Crowley and Andrews; but before the officers could get admittance to the ring the party had all fled, and no arrests were made.

Thomas Ruggles, aged ten years, was, it is feared, fatally injured yesterday morning, by falling from an embankment to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. He was taken to the residence of his parents at Castletone.

Judge Kilpatrick yesterday sent Robert Lion, an escaped lunatic, back to his quarters, in the County House.

About 200 children received the Sacrament of confirmation, in the Catholic churches, yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday was a day of much religious solemnity in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Trenton, being the occasion of the conferring of the sacrament of confirmation in the new edifice for the first time, on nearly two hundred children, by Bishop Bailey.

Rev. Dr. Neill, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of New-Brunswick, yesterday delivered the annual sermon before the Nassau Hall Bible Society, at the College Chapel at Princeton.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Gregory, wife of Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, took place from the family residence at 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P.J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned to Friday, May 26, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
32 (R. C.)—Western Bk. of Scotland vs. Wilson.
90½—Casanora vs. De Vallo.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
58—Cooke et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bk.
288½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
266—Stuoben vs. Dzialynski.
1074—Walsh, ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
176 (R.C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.

Nos.
234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
146—Bailey, rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
270½ (R. C.)—Jewett et al. vs. Black et al.
18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
54½ (R. C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
108½ (R. C.)—Pape vs. Bk. of Albion.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
12—Mappin vs. Mortimer.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
147—McGirr vs. Trainor.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.
101—Hart vs. Wolff.
101½—Same vs. Same.
54—Gesell vs. Gesell.
107—Young vs. Fettretch.
153—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Fettretch.
112—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
113—Same vs. Same.
69—Evans vs. O'Brien.
114—King vs. Knapp.
59—Phelps vs. Platt.
95—Platt vs. Platt.
99—Dowling vs. Griffin.
53—Bronson vs. Griffin.
57—Mullen vs. Decker.
58—Newhall vs. Decker.
61—Farnham vs. Reid.
84—Pendergast vs. Barst.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown.
116—Morse vs. Partridge.

Nos.
68—Stevenson vs. Catherwood.
247—Same vs. Same.
157—Graham vs. Clark.
88—Holleror vs. Rufner.
93—Foster vs. Townsend Mfg. Co.
139—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
232—Hunt vs. Wagenen.
119—Casoni vs. Ree.
180—Hendricks vs. Hart.
125—Merritt vs. Gooderson.
126—Duval vs. Dunscomb.
178—Bach vs. Ogden.
120—Marshal vs. Macgregor.
44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
55—East River Bank vs. Webb.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
2—Bagley vs. Muxlon.
41—Smith vs. Huerstel.
73—Schuster vs. Levy.
78—Hanover National Bank vs. Hirschfield.
79—Same vs. Same.
80—Same vs. Same.
81—Same vs. Same.
84—In the matter of Van Allen.
92—Hilton vs. Pendleton.
143—The People ex rel. Lanahan vs. Carlton.

Nos.
159—Levy vs. Emmens.
161—The Home Ins. Co. vs. Altenbrand.
164—Westhead vs. Thompson.
165—The Luppratt Silver P. and Eng. Co. vs. Belden.
166—Kuhn vs. Brown.
169—In re Herman, &c.
170—Pogue vs. Balch.
171—Davis vs. Balch.
172—In the matter of Van Allen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
959—Goodenough vs. Lanahan.
969½—Hall vs. Durling.
795—Fisk, Jr. vs. Gray.
657—Wehle vs. Butler.
521—Jones et al. vs. Haman.
593—Austen vs. Korner et al.
493—Wicks vs. Hatch et al.
1452—Howard vs. Smith.
887—Cullen vs. Moloughney, Jr.
667—Funke et al. vs. Cantlen et al.

Nos.
897—Steers vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Phila. S. S. Co.
757—Menzler vs. Billings.
919—Duncan vs. Horsefield.
803—Barkley et al. vs. Walter et al.
967—Barkley et al. vs. Furmiss et al.
429—Callaghan vs. Allen.
741—Dickey vs. Dinkelspiel.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
822—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
152—Rintoul et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
648—Freeman vs. Lorillard et al.
700—Hirschsohn vs. Hamburg Am. Packet Co.
432—O'Reilly vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
698—Sherman vs. Bowman.
40—Hope Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Nones.
326½—Hochestetter vs. Isaacs et al.

Nos.
1248—Lord vs. Dunseith.
630—La Burt vs. McCarthy et al.
346—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.
1450—Berner vs. Mitnocht, impleaded, &c.
738—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray et al.
745—Moores et al. vs. Leavy.
656—Purcell vs. Sternfels.
744—Dunn vs. Rollins et al.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Joachimsen and Shea, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Calendar for May 22, 23 and 24.

Nos.
1—Hollsworth vs. Low.
2—Felt vs. Trobridge.
3—Harries vs. Scaroeder.

Nos.
4—Boyd vs. O'Connell.
5—Spear vs. Selling.
6—Strauss vs. Blant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5510—Clark vs. Parker.
5664—O'Brien vs. Donohue.
5517—McIntire vs. Green.
5523—Brennan vs. Ockershauser.
5589—Jones vs. The Snyder Manuf'g Co.
5707—Rawson vs. Holland.
5838½—Drolin vs. Worden.

Nos.
5844—Bredt vs. Alexander.
5845—McCabe vs. Pluff.
5846—Berman vs. Harris.
5849—Stewart & Day.
5850—Townsend & Cottrell.
5851—Jorgensen vs. Sneider.
5852—McCreary vs. Fox.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4714—Swift vs. Kay.
6353—Wies vs. Ben.
6467—Dohrman vs. Mitchell.

Nos.
6470—Alling vs. Sampson.
6339—Chapman vs. Rouse.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. McNevins; murder.
2—The People vs. Edward Farley, John McCarthy, John Maher et al.; manslaughter.
3—The People vs. John Mulgain; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Edward O'Neil; burglary.
5—The People vs. Joseph Herman; burglary.
6—The People vs. George Foster; burglary.
7—The People vs. Isabella Lee; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Stephen A. Ogden; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Ralph Bainbridge and Wm. Harris; grand larceny.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Josephine King; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Charles Smith; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Francis Perret; petit larceny.
13—The People vs. Hannah Rubenstein; receiving stolen goods.
14—The People vs. Thos. Hardy; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. John Reilly; larceny from the person.
16—The People vs. John Sullivan and George Norton; assault and battery.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	May 23	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	May 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Nevada	May 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	May 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Parthia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR RIO JANAERO, HAVANA, ETC.			
South America	May 23	New-York	Rio.
Morro Castle	May 25	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	May 25	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Merida	May 27	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

May 21—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—W. Weir, H. Unkels, B. Bennett and wife, J. Welsh, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Harbeck, Mr. Williams, P. Nicouel and wife, Mr. McDonald and son, W. McMullen, R. A. Wrench, C. C. Wzlie, P. A. Janson, Dr. Newell, wife and family, T. Jemay, J. Wood, J. B. Nicholls, M. Spencer, J. P. Froud, J. E. Hughes, W. Walls, Mr. Marguer, wife, 3 children and servant, W. de Ischerbatschoff, wife and child, Miss Kummer, J. T. Hind and wife, Miss E. Crowell, A. E. Otto, Miss A. Hall, Mrs. McKibbin, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Milburn, J. S. Stuyvesant, Mrs. Dellagram and son, Mrs. Page and children, Miss Page, R. Wilson, Mr. Hodge, T. Weldon, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Dana.

May 21—*In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.*—Capt. E. L. Ford, James Bloomer, J. H. Wheeldon, M. D., J. Fitzpatrick, G. M. Clarke, C. A. Brown, Dr. C. M. Chamberlain, F. Wayland and wife, J. C. Stodder, George F. Stodder, Duncan Cryder, Edward Brown, E. H. Jacob, 4 children and servant.

May 21—*In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Miss S. Bessie, Miss E. Keylake, Mr. Kingdom, Master I. Green.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. D. G. White, 2 children and servant, Mrs. C. W. Homan, child and servant, Miss G. E. Mumford, Miss J. A. Holmes, Miss Rachel Martin, Master W. R. Martin, Rev. S. P. Phillips, A. Fullerton, C. M. Holst, John Outhout, H. W. Pease, J. N. Mott, Jos. Hussack, J. S. Simmons, C. B. Spencer, A. Engbert, O. P. Reid, Wm. Schnitz, J. Lerxey, H. Ottobrannes, E. Engel, Wm. Noelte, and 15 in steerage.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Lieut. Brook, Revenue Department, Mrs. Brooks and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Patterson and son, Miss Hattie Vanderstine, Miss Hattie Cole, Miss R. A. Allen, J. V. Whitmore, Wm. Relletts, James Hennessy, John Siebert, John Judge, and 12 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:37 | Sun sets.....7:17 | Moon sets..10:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:41 | Gov. Island.10:34 | Hell Gate.12:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 21.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, May 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 14, lat. 49 50, lon. 25 08, passed a schr.-rigged Spanish steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 30, lon. 26 12, passed a steamer bound E., supposed City of Washington; 16th, lat. 45 10, lon. 42 07, exchanged signals with a steamer bound E., showing two blue lights and two rockets; 19th, lat. 42 17, lon. 52 13, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 20th, 460 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool; 21st, 96 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool May 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 1,010 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 12, 6 A. M., 170 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, noon, lat. 50 54, lon. 16 18, passed ship Pequot, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg May 10, with mdse. and 806 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had fine weather and light breezes the first part of the passage, and stormy weather and heavy sea the latter part; May 11, lat. 47 73, lon. 51, spoke schr. Paragon, from Liverpool, bound W.; 20th, lat. 42, lon. 63 30, passed ship Huron, bound W.; 19th, lon. 53, passed six large icebergs; 21st, no lat., &c., passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of New York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 1,088 passengers to John G. Dale. May 12, lat. 48 51, lon. 29 22, passed steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; 21st, 165 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Paris, bound E.; same day, 129 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard and a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 19, Nag's Head bearing W., passed steam-ship Missouri, hence for Havana, and steam-ship General Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had head-winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, May 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Bark Lady Milne, (of Bermuda,) Bourgard, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar and rum to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to M. Requa. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds; May 6, passed bark Morning Star, hence, going in at Guantanamo.

Bark Ajuter, (Norw.,) Einerson, Cardiff 58 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage, and had strong westerly gales, and been 33 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Messina March 8 and Gibraltar 30th, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had westerly gales the greater part of the passage; April 17, lat. 42 23, lon. 28 30, saw a large brig steering E. with loss of fore topmast; May 12, lat. 37 26, lon. 60 40, spoke brig Sarah & Emma, (of Boston,) from Messina, for Baltimore.

Brig Harold, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Annie Collins, Crocker, of and from Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Whitaker, (of Gouldsboro,) Colton, Letang, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fear Not (of Nassau,) Sweeting, Rock Sound, Bahamas, 9 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to master. Left no vessels.

Schr. F. Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Governor, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Jesse, Bray, Millbridge, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Reporter, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Webster Kelly, Marshall, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Lake, Miller, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Magellan, Mitchell, Shulle, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. David Collins, Townsend, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Carroll, Chase, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnehaha, Saunders, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Brown, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Jones, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary & Ellen, Fox, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary Fisher, Lawrence, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trustin Dickens, Babcock, Millstone Point.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.
Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.
Schr. J. G. Hunnington, Fisher, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Bunse, Providence.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Martha Jane, Baker, Brookhaven.
Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.
Schr. John B. Spofford, Morris, Stony Brook.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Emily, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Copy, Mills, Millstone Point.
Schr. Mary Susan, Simpson, New-Haven.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary Lee, Mayo, Fall River.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven.
Schr. Ed. Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Hannah Willets, Bolt, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Artist, Forrest, Somerset.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, New-Haven.
Schr. Lamartin, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Thos. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Haight, Newport.
Schr. Sarah, Thomson, New-Haven.
Schr. Sherman, Carpenter, Mamaroneck.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Connecticut River.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Chapman, New-Haven.
Schr. J. W. Bell, Young, Taunton.
Schr. Diadem, Brooks, Brookhaven.
Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fakir, Keat, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—Arr. steamer Geo. Appold, from Baltimore; barks Grand Duke Alexis, from Leghorn; F. C. Jones, from Ponce; and Acacia, from Matanzas; brig Ella Vail, from Cienfuegos; and schrs. Emma, from Antigua, and M. A. Coombs, from Pensacola.

The schr. Emma, from Antigua, reports that on the outward passage she fell in with the British brig Eliza Hunter, for London, in a sinking condition. The Emma took off all hands and landed them at Antigua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—Arr. schrs. A. S. Gassell, from Philadelphia; Hallie, New-York.

Sld. schr. Vrail, for Washington, D. C.; bark Signal Star.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 21.—Arr., bark Cardenas, from New-York.

Spoken.

May 18, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 30, ship Royal Charlie, (Br.,) from Ardrossan for Philadelphia; 19th, lat. 40 32, lon. 63 30, brig Congal, (Norw.,) from Philadelphia for Queenstown, both by pilot-boat Francis Perkins No. 13.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER THE LIGHTEST AND MOST DURABLE
ICE-PITCHERS.
THE LININGS BEING OF PORCELAIN ENAMEL, RENDER THEM ALWAYS CLEAN AND SWEET.

Trouser-Fitting Drawers,
SPRING UNDER-WEAR,
PROMENADE GLOVES,
FINE HOSIERY,
ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,
New Styles Now Ready.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT
OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Co.
STERLING SILVER-WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham Factory possesses all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electroplate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
NEW-YORK CITY LOTS.
distant less than a half hour's ride from 30th-st.
Something better than a savings bank investment.
V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, over
500 Lots on Broadway
and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD,
and comprising towards
ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
The sale will be positive and without reserve, to the HIGHEST BIDDER.
It will be the last sale of the DYCKMAN ESTATE.
This will be the LAST GREAT CHANCE to buy NEW-YORK CITY LOTS at first cost.
The title is indisputable.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT.
may remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
TWO YEARS' BUSINESS ENDING APRIL 1, 1871.
TOTAL ASSETS..........$420,738 06
PROPORTION OF LOSSES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN UNITED STATES.
Ratio of total expenditures to total income as compared with following leading companies:
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY....23 10-100 per cent.
The New-York Life, of New-York....35 16-100 per cent.
The Equitable, of New-York....34 63-100 per cent.
The Mutual Benefit, of New-Jersey..31 10-100 per cent.
The Mutual Life, of New-York....24 67-100 per cent.
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, as regards Policy-holders, compared with the following leading companies:
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY....210 90-100 per cent.
The Equitable, of New-York....111 74-100 per cent.
The Mutual Benefit, of New-Jersey..114 85-100 per cent.
The Mutual Life, of New-York....107 35-100 per cent.
DIRECTORS:
THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor of State of New-Jersey.
A. O. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of State of New-Jersey.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President National Broadway Bank, New-York.
HENRY S. TERBELL, Of H. S. Terbell & Co., New-York.
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, Of James Bishop & Co., New-York.
BLAKELEY WILSON, President Second National Bank, Jersey City.
DANIEL S. APPLETON, Of D. Appleton & Co., New-York.
D. JACKSON STEWARD, No. 150 5th-av., New-York.
HOSEA F. CLARK, Merchant, Jersey City.
HARRIS PARDEE, Late Pardee, Bates & Co., New-York.
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, President Board Water Commissioners, Jersey City.
CHARLES M. FIELD, Of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., New-York.
E. A. HAYT, President, New-York.
ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Counselor at Law, Jersey City.
NELSON DUNHAM, New-Brunswick, N. J.
OFFICES—Corner Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City; No. 152 Broadway, New-York.
E. A. HAYT, President.
C. D. DESHLER, Secretary.

NEW
Presentation Pieces
IN
STERLING SILVER,
JUST FINISHED, AND ON EXHIBITION AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE
WALTHAM WATCH.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP.
IT IS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT ONE BOX OF
PYLE'S CELEBRATED "O. K." SOAP
is more efficient than two of the common yellow soap.
The skeptical have only to try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.